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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-30 P.M.				
22nd Aug	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MANMORA	10909		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7638		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MOSQUEIA	5805
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6009	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	11069
27th „	CALEDONIA	7638		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11069
24th „	MOREA	11069		
1st May	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9505
8th „	CALEDONIA	7638		
15th „	SALSETTE	6009	MARMORA	10909
22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. 1908
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,836	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5838	Schmitz	9th Oct, „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Mazzanzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,360	L. Mancini	13th Oct. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on.
CAPRI	6,000 D.	Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000 G.	Baistro	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000 D.	Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

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FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 20th Aug.	9a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Mahemdera, and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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17th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,325	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,201	A. Forest	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4295	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7568	G. Reicich	24th August 1908.

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	640
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or						
Naples	653	*1125	570	*990	489	803
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	....
C. City of Manchester	..	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 28	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	..	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	..	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 16 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 3
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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1908.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

SUCH SHAREHOLDERS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA as are agreeable to the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this evening at Mr. Gordhandas Khattau's Office, can get Proxy forms from his office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, during office hours. The Proxy forms duly signed should reach him before 2 P.M., MONDAY next, 17th instant, at the latest.

J. K. PARULKER,
Secretary, Sub-Committee.

Bombay, 13th August, 1908.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet from the Registration of the Company to 30th June, 1908.

II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 17th August to Monday, the 31st August, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has sometime past been carried on by the undersigned MAHOMEDALLY ABDOOLALLY ROGANWALLA, VANILAL BALLUBHAI and MAHOMEDBHOY ABDOOLALLY MOGUL on behalf of himself and his minor son Budrudin Mahomedbhoy Mogul under the name and style of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. at No. 224 Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the trade or business of Hardware Merchants was on the 8th day of August, 1908, dissolved by mutual consent and assets and liabilities thereof have been taken over by the undersigned Mahomedally Abdoolally Roganwalla who will carry on the said business on his own account at his own risk and will recover all outstandings and discharge all liabilities thereof and the undersigned Vanilal Ballubhai and Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally Mogul for himself and his minor son Budrudin Mahomedbhai Mogul will not be responsible for any liabilities incurred by the said Mahomedally Abdoolally Roganwalla, or by the firm of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. from and after this date.

All persons claiming to be the creditors of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. are hereby required to notify their claims in writing to the undersigned Vanilal Ballubhai and Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally Mogul at Navapura Street within one month from the date hereof after the expiration of which date any claims against the said firm of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. shall be deemed to have been waived against the said Vanilal Balubhai and Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally Mogul on behalf of himself and his minor son Budrudin Mahomedbhoy Mogul.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1908.

મહમદભાઇ અબ્દુલ્લભલી રોગનવાલા,
i. e. MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOLALLY ROGANWALLA.
VANILAL BALUBHAI,
MAHOMEDALLY A. MOGUL.
For Self and as Guardian of Badrudin.
M. A MOGUL.

Witness—
MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO,
Sov. Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Mooljm of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing theron, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Cooshanas which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sanklas "Tarat-upkivala," weighing 8 tolas and 9½ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sanklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8¾ tolas and 7½ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1908, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public on behalf on our client Mr. ALAR ARUNACHELLUM CHETTIAR, and others Zemindars of Devakota that the suit filed by Raja Mathuram-lingu Dorai the Zemindar of the estate of Ramnath in the Madura District a minor by his next friend Velusami Thever against our clients in the sub-Court at East Madura being Suit O.S. No. 30 of 1904, for recovery of the villages belonging to our clients has been DISMISSED with costs on the 6th day of August, 1908, and our clients title to the said villages has been confirmed.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1908.

MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Attorneys for AL AR Arunachellum Chettiar & others.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
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The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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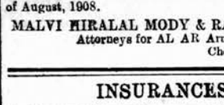

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Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

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Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES
AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Inventors and Sole Makers of the British Hinges.
The Makers of No Sivil Butts.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, August 24th. "THE GIRLS of GOTHAMBERG." From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, August 25th. THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY. "A Greek Slave."

WEDNESDAY, August 26th. The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.

THURSDAY, August 27th. The Great Daly's Theatre London Success. "LES MERVEILLENSES." or "The Lady Dandies."

FRIDAY, August 28th. The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).

SATURDAY, August 29th. "THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.

Boxes Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sideboard, almira, cupboards, dressing, washband and writing tables, chest-of-drawers, glass cupboard, large size iron-safe, cots, sofas.

By order of the French Meath & Co. of London, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Jones and Co., the undertakers of Bombay.

E. J. & Co. 113—3 cases, Hardware, Coffin Furniture and haberdasheries.

By order of the Post-Master-General.

1 lot of canvas and drill bags, leather wallets, and delivery bags. Scales, deal wood boxes, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 light victoria.

The property of an English gentleman having no further use.

1 two-seated 7 h.-p. Vauxhall motor car, with canopy, in running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Batha House, Middle Colaba, close to Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, large size mirrored side-board, dinner wagon, new designed drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, almiras, bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, revolving office table, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Rose & Co., revolving top office table, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gool Mansion, near the Wellington Fountain, Fort, by order of the concerned, the very valuable and artistic design mahoganised dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture by Connor Gerrard & Co. and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suites of sofas, and chairs, corner and side cabinets, teapoys, easy and lady's chairs, English bedsteads, single and double almiras, dressing and washband tables, book case, lady's and gent's writing tables, clothes presses, typewriter, choice collection of very old Chinaware, such as bowls, vases, trays, cups, wall plates, jars, ivory figures, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich toned ebonised cottage piano, by Rose & Co., rich carpets, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., lately the property of Mr. and Mrs. Connor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' befridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Room, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No. 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Ask Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 Including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Rs. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locotype Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ON VIEW.—"At Bathia House," Middle Colaba, next to Post Office. Artistic Robert made Furniture, rich Drawing-room suits, new Cottage Piano, Cabinet, large Marble top side Board, Revolving top office Table, etc., Bona Fide Auction Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m., by Crawford & Co.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CHOLERA MIXTURE has been proved to be a most Valuable and Efficient Remedy, hundreds of people being able to testify to its beneficial effects. Per bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

PAYING GUESTS.—To share a large BEDROOM with large Bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1513 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—Paying Guests—two large BEDROOMS with large Bathroom attached—Cool Flat, Apollo Bunder, Terms moderate, Apply early to Box No. 1514, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE AT 11-30 IN THE FORENOON.

Sale of Office Furniture at Marine Street, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, the office furniture of Messrs. Martin Cohen and Co. at their office rooms at Marine Street, opposite Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, at 11-30, in the forenoon, (S. T.) consisting of writing table, chairs, glass and iron cupboards for samples and stationery samples counters; one double doors safe, dining table, etc.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF Immoveable Property at Bhandarwada Street.

Under Instructions from Ajoobai, widow of Premjee Cooverjee, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the property firstly described in the Schedule hereunder written and on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the property secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or half compartment of the dwelling house, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Bhandarwada Street, outside the Fort, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 95 square yards, or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1822, 18232, New No. 2954, Old Survey No. 136 and New Survey No. 4874 and assessed in the books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 49 and Ward C No. 7473 (1) and bounded as follows. On the East by the Sweepers Passage, on the West by the Bhandari Street, on the North by the house of Mowa Paga, deceased and on the South by the house of Ranchod Naran.

The said premises are in the occupation of the said Ajoobai, widow of Premji Cooverji and her tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada Street, outside the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 52 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 2803 and New No. 9789 and Old Survey No. 189 and New Survey No. 4933 and assessed in the books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 266, 268 and Ward C No. 7552 and bounded as follows. On the North by the house of Bai Damabai, daughter of Yankaya Ramaiya, on the South by the house of Javerkhan Purshotam, on the West by the Sweepers' Passage on the East by the Bhandari Street.

The said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Ajoobai widow of Premjee Cooverjee.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, Attorney for the said Ajoobai, widow of Premji Cooverjee.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No, 105 of 1908.

Khan Saheb Nakhooda Gulam Hussain Rogay of Bombay.....Plaintiff

Vs.

1. Shariffabibi, daughter of Haji Shaik Hossein bin Gulam Mokidin Rogay, and others.....Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the consent Decree herein dated the 21st day of July, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. (Auctioneers) will put up for sale by Public Auction on the Premises, the undermentioned property TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari Land or ground of which Haji Rahimatula Ahmed is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in and fronting on the East side of Nagdevi Street, otherwise known as Nooda Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward B. Nos. 385 B, 386 and Street Nos. 371, 377 and 379-3 and bounded as follows: on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by Sweepers Passage, on or towards the South by the property of Fakee Mahomed Ahmed, and on or towards the North by the property of the late Haji Sooleman Lateef.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, Attorneys to the Receiver, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF very valuable Immoveable Properties at Princess Street, Marine Lines.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

LOT No. 3.

On THURSDAY the 20th August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869 Old Survey Nos. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2|61, (1) the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties, secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Laxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Laxuman Govria,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Laxuman Govria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

On THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1908, at 5 p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3 ST HELEN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Kurrachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES &c:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
BOMBAY BOAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with a connection among those combining RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are accepted to any line.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in one in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good entertainer and our easy going Machine.—S. D. Mankar, Hyderabad Deccan.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons Captain T. P. Babb sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE M. Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, 2,498 tons Captain Henrie, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Marseillers with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Saturday for Sydney &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 936 tons, Captain H. McDearmed arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—Capt. T. S. Beauchamp Williams, Mr. E. A. Miller, Mr. Stark Mr. H. Hamilton, Mr. Barr, Miss Duncan, Mrs. J. Esmailji, Condr. Farrell, Mr. Gallaway and 106 deck.

THE steamer Strathblane, 2,829 tons Captain J Smith arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Naderi 1,165 tons Captain T. S. Abrey, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bulimba 1,607 tons, Captain F. Chappel, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE F Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Capri 2,717 tons, Captain P. Dominico will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Paris 5,909 tons, Captain J. Campbell sailed yesterday for Liverpool etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Col. Doran, Miss E. Duncan, Dr. Nanavati, Mr. Dara, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Gillanders, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Davies.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Vadala 2,164 tons, Captain J. L. Fenvre sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 2,098 tons Captain M. Jacobsen arrived in harbour yesterday from Ibo &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nadir 2,041 tons Captain J. M. Wright arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta &c. with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Landaura, 2,157 tons arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta &c. with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 15.

Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gird.....750 Andeasin .....F F Campbell & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatumel...2584 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Heathdene...2277 Tippett .....
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Lhasa .....936 McDiarmid...Karachi .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Haana .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr., 378 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....
Vadala.....2164 Fenvre .....M M & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadis	3513	Valentine	Aden	22-8	P & O Co
B H ndoo	3156	Graves	Hull	22-8	Finlay Muir & Co
C & R Merton Hall	2777	Prowse	Newport	28-8	K N & Co
D & E Devanha	4785	Hide.	Shanghai	..19	S ...P & O Co
K Umzumbi	2138	Miller	M'borough	24-8	W & A G & Co
L Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	...14-9	B & P S N Co
N Warturm	3127	Edmuall	Hamburg	25-8	W & A G & Co
O Ahmadi	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	...25-8	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Naseri	911	DeMiere	...Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	...Repairing	Bo S N Co	Ld
Mahanadi....	547	Ahmed	.Repairing.	N F Bo S N Co	Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562. Findlay. A'wp 25-8 K N & Co
2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
7 Ras Issa 2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Totomi Maru. 2464 Winekler. Kobe. 13-8 N Y Kaisha
12 Persia ...4198 Haughton...London...15-8 P & O Co
15 Waroonga...1609 Bamber Bussreh ...24-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Sydney s	Henrie.....	Marseille July 29
15	Ghasa s.....	Mc Dearmed..	Karachi. Aug 13
	Strathblane s	Smith	Calcutta Aug 2
16	Landaura s.....	.. ...	Calcutta, &c
	Nadir s.....	Wright.....	Calcutta. July 21
	Reichstag s.....	Jacobsen.....	Ibo, July 31

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Chupra s	Hunderson ...	Antwerp &c
	B. Rubattino s ...	Mancini	Genoa &c
	Persia s	Haughton ...	London
	Vadala s	Fenvre.....	Calcutta
	Sydney s	Henrie.....	Sydney &c
16	Sofala s	Babb	Calcutta
	City of Paris s.....	Campbell.....	Liverpool &c
	Naderi s	Grey	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Bulimba Chappel for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Capri Dominico for Hongkong &c.

The steamer Oriental for China &c began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ducera lest Portsaid on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Archor Line steamer Circassia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Simla arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera left Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna left London on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 20th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
26	Kintail	Calcutta
Aug.		
7	Overdale	Calcutta
8	Clan Macfadyen	Galle
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
11	Pentakota	Negapatam
11	Kybfels	Antwerp
12	Taroba	Straits
12	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
12	Flamingo	Calcutta

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN SUNDAY AUGUST 8.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURE.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
May 29	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea	Aug. 3	Perim
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagon		
July 9	H. M. S. Dig (Port Gun Boat)	Sea		
13	H. M. S. Philomel	Perim		
27	Oronsay	Barry	3	Salif
	Baron Innerdale	Cardiff	4	Salif
30	Baron Eldon	Perim		
	Woodcock	Mucalla		
31	Silver Spray	Southampton		
Aug. 1	Belle of England	Swakim		
	Falcon	Somali Coast	3	Somali Coast
2	Neghileh	Red Sea	4	Red Sea
	India	London	2	Sydney
	Tuna	Ras Alula	3	Perim
3	Clan Leslie	Hiphong		London
	H. M. S. Highflyer	Colombo	6	Santhampton
4	Bloemfontein	New York	4	China
	Goeban	Yokohama	3	Bremen
5	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa	5	Mussawa
	Africa	D'Jibouti	7	D'Jibouti
	Tuna	Perim		
	Orna	Marseilles	5	Mouritius
6	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim		
	Arabia	Bombay	6	London
	Adolph Woermann	Hamburg		Durban
	Wissmann	Hodeidah		
7	Gorgisten	London	7	Calcutta
	Simla	Calcutta	8	London
	Mahommadi	Jeddah	7	Busreh
8	Sk. Berkhnd	Perim		
	Madura	Zanzibar	9	Zanzibar
	Falcon	Somali Coast		

DAILY EXPORTS AUG. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—54 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 65 bales cotton ropes, R Ruttanji; 740 cwts myrabollams, A Mahadeo; 65 bales cotton waste, R Ruttanji; 30 bales wool and goat hair, R M Kooka; 90 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 39 bales wool, J Sumirmal; 20 bales wool, J Karra; 37 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Umzumbi s—201 cwts turmeric, P Soorji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—262 cwts aloe fibre, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindu s—201 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Masselia s—265 cwts hemp, and 20 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—275 bales cotton waste, H Bhejnath and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umzumbi s—110 bales cotton waste, H Bhejnath and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Paris s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—50 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Devanha s—160 chests opium. C Ebrahim and Co; 61 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 20 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devenha s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 67 chests opium. Sassoon J David and Co: 13 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 9 1-2 chests opium, S Ramnath; 33 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tatomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TEMPLETON.—August 15, at Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Templeton, a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADY.—August 6, at Hazelhurst, Park Lane, Rangoon, the wife of Felix B. Ady, of a son.
BROWN.—August 9, at Joypahar, Chittagong, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, of a daughter.
COOKE.—July 31, at Thayetmyo, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cooke, of a son.
CHANNELL.—August 5, at Srinagar, the wife of E. C. Channell, Elect. Department, Kashmir State, of a son.
CARDNO.—August 7, at No. 7 Creek Street, Rangoon to Mr. and Mrs. G. Cardno, of a son.
NATALL.—August 11, at Marikuppam, Kolar Goldfields, the wife of Mr. T. Natall, of a son.
MARSLAND.—July 31, at Ywama House, Insein, the wife of H. Marsland, P. W. D., of twin daughters.
MICHAEL.—August 5, at 9-15 p.m., at the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, the wife of Mr. P. H. Michael, Managing Proprietor P. Michael and Co., of a son.
MACHADO.—August 1, at railway station quarters, Kemmendine, the wife of J. M. Machado, of a daughter.
OSMASTON.—August 7, at Stanley Hall, Naini Tal, the wife of B. B. Osmaston, Forest Service, of a daughter.
VRSALOVICH.—August 2, at No. 37, 44th Street, Rangoon the wife of A. Vrsalovich, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADDISON—LEACH.—August 8, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Mhow, by the Rev. J. T. Taylor, B. A., of the Canadian Mission, Lancelot J. Addison, Supply and Transport Corps, to Mary E. Leach of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Central India.

DEATHS.

PURCELL.—August 4, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, Mary Louise, widow of the late J. C. Purcell, in her 66th year.
JAMES—July 25, at Welwyn, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore, Frederick John James, aged 80 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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If you have Fever,
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If you have Indigestion,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-54m., 3-8a.; Low water, 8-43m., 9-27a.

Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-15 p. m.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-45 p. m.

Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 3-52m., 3-55a.; Low water, 9-36m., 10-20a.

Wednesday, August 19.—Banks closed: Hindu holiday. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs Poona, home. "B" Team vs. Customs, away. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 5-2m., 4-48a. Low water, 10-53m.; 11-24a.

Thursday, August 20.—Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 6 p.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 6-28m., 5-55a. Low water, 0-34a.

Friday, August 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 8-3m., 7-22a.; Low water, 0-41m., 2-9a.

Saturday, August 22.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. R. I. M. Decks, home. Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water 9-12m., 8-42a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-17a.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Friday afternoon a barge was being loaded with coal alongside the s. s. "Sternbern," which is lying in the Bombay harbour, when a large piece of coal fell out and struck Makund Yessu, a Kalasi, on the head. He was knocked down into the sea and was drowned.

A SILVER SOUVENIR.—Mr. N. H. Mody, of Hongkong, was presented with a silver souvenir by the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club at the opening of the New Pavilion which was built through the liberality of Mr. Mody. The Governor of Hongkong was present at the ceremony.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. to-day, 17th instant. —Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan per s. s "Totomi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow 18th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 11 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on the 19th instant. Parcel mail for China, closes at 12 noon the same day.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—At the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition which was opened on Monday last, Mr. M. F. Pithawalla has been awarded the Society's prize for a portrait of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, while Mr. A. D. Tavaria secures Baksh's prize for Native Artists.

A CONCERT FOR FAMINE IN INDIA.—A gala concert, says the "Parsi," was given at the Grafton Galleries, London, in aid of the sufferers from the prevailing famine in India, which was organised by Mr. M. N. Cursetji Coorlawala. The concert was under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and some 800 persons were present, amongst them being Sir M. and Lady Bhownagree, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mr. Dossabhoy Chinoy, etc. During the interval of a most delightful programme Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree made a brief speech explaining the objects of the concert, and expressing his thanks to Mr. Cursetjee Coorlawala for his devoted labours in its organisation.

ALL INDIA INSURANCE CO., LD.

The following is the director's report of the All India United Insurance Company:—

During the year, 1,926 polices were accepted, and insurances effected amounted to Rs. 2,89,24,000, and the total net premia after deduction of refunds, policy stamps, and brokerage amounted to Rs. 1,02,120-8-10. Interest and other receipts amounted to Rs. 14,973-0-6. Eight claims were paid during the year for the aggregate amount of Rs. 59,521-1-10, including one previous claim of Rs. 16,510, which was adjusted after the previous year's accounts were closed. The average per claim works out at Rs. 7,440. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks. For it will be observed that it is very rare for a new company before it has completed its first two years to be able to pay, after paying all current expenses, claims from the net premia collected during the year without touching the capital or even the premium reserve fund; both of which, it will be seen from the accounts, remain intact. The shareholders will find in this a satisfactory proof of the financial stability of the Company, which is well maintained. Economy in management thus enables the Company to declare in its second year a dividend at the same rate as it did in the first year of its birth in spite of payment of heavy claims. The balance to the credit of the revenue account amounts to Rs. 20,485-12-3. which, with Rs. 1,193-0-8 brought forward from the last account, makes a total of Rs. 21,678-12-11. This sum the directors propose to appropriate as under:—In payment of dividend at annas 12 per share (Rs. 20 paid up) free of income-tax, Rs. 17,295-0-0; Towards writing off the preliminary expenses, Rs. 4,000-0-0; and balance to be carried forward to 1908-1909 account, Rs. 383-12-11; total, Rs. 21,678-12-11. Since the closing of the accounts the outstanding of Rs. 28,845-4-9 has been reduced to that of Rs. 14,256-7-0. Owing to the increase of business, the Company has from 1st July joined the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, and is working at Tariff Rates. Two directors, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, C.I.E., retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

BARODA TRAMWAY CO., LD.

The directors' statutory report on the Baroda Tramways, which have been pushed forward so exceptionally and worked so efficiently by Messrs. Kermally Brothers, is published. The directors state:—The Company was registered on 17th February 1908, for a capital of Rs. 5,00,000; but only 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each were issued, which were all subscribed, besides the 500 shares issued to the promoters as per memorandum and articles of association of the Company. The directors are further pleased to report that the work of the Company was carried out with great rapidity and care, as it was necessary to promptly take delivery of the materials purchased from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and in the short period of about four months, i. e., on the 14th of June last, the opening ceremony of the Tramway was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. The Tram service was commenced from the Baroda Railway Station to Pani Gate, a distance of about 2¼ miles, on the 22nd June; another line from Mandvi to Goa Gate Station, a distance of about a further 1 1-4 mile, commenced from 3rd August 1908. There now remains about 4 miles of line to complete to finish all the routes the Company intends to serve. The directors hope that all the intended lines will be completed by the end of this year, when they trust the income will increase accordingly, and that they will be able to lay before the shareholders at their next meeting a very satisfactory report of the business done by the Company. The directors deeply regret to report the sad and untimely death of one of their colleagues, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th August.

322.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant:—

To-day Monday 17th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 18th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 19th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 20th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 21st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

323.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 20th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early.

A. B. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th August.

1. There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall (Monday) this evening at 6 p. m.

2. On Wednesday the 19th instant the Squadron will parade at Bandora Station at 7-30 a.m. for a march to the Danda Sanda.

Dress.—Marching Order, Swords and Bandoliers but not breast-plates and wallets.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The depression in the neighbourhood of Saugor Island yesterday, now extends over the greater part of Bengal and South-East of Chotta Nagpur, but has become very diffused, in character and the rainfall in the vicinity has been light and local.

A second area of low pressure has appeared over the Gangetic Plain, the Northern Districts and Central Provinces and has had greater influence over the rainfall, which has been nearly general in South Behar and the United Provinces, excluding the East Submontane Districts, Central India and the Central Provinces. There has also been local rain in East and North Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, and nearly general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula and Lower Burma.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy, two inches; Akyab, three inches; Myitkyina and Ranchi, one inch; and Sambalpur, three inches; Cawnpore and Meerut, one inch; Rawalpindi, two inches; Ajmer, one and a half inches; Hoshangabad, three inches; Seoni, one inch.

Skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded; humidity is normal or in excess; temperature is in defect in Rajputana and the greater part of the Punjab.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chotta Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Central India, the Central Provinces, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. local rain in Upper Burma, Bihar, Bengal, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and isolated falls elsewhere.

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Sunday—The shallow depression in Bengal yesterday has merged in the trough of low pressure which now extends from Bengal through south of the United Provinces into Sind. The rainfall in Northern India occurred chiefly in the vicinities of the trough, being nearly general in Chota Nagpur, the Southern and Western districts of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the northern half of the Central Provinces.

No rain is reported from Bihar, but there has been local rain in the rest of North-East India as well as Upper Burma, East Gujarat and the Deccan. Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula,

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, 3 inches, Balasore and Chaibassa 1½; Jhansi ¾; Agra and Simla 1; Indore and Hoshangabad 1½; and Bombay 1.

Skies are only lightly clouded in the northern half of North-East India, Kashmir, and the Indus Val

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Recently we discussed the views of Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of the Madras School of Arts and lately of the sister institution in Calcutta, on the revival of Indian art which he confidently declares to be now in progress. If, as seems probable, Mr. Havell is correct in detecting the beginning of an art revival, the subject of reform in the teaching of art and the training of craftsmen is of exceptional importance at this time, for there can be no general and enduring revival of fine art unless there is a sympathetic movement in the applied arts also. Mr. Havell expects great things of two or three of his former pupils, and it may be that his confidence will be justified; but unless the demand that there once was in India for aesthetic satisfaction in the daily lives of average people is revived, the finest painting will mean very little to the country. It is only in a drab modern civilisation that the idea has grown up in the West that beautiful things are to be looked at only now and then in picture galleries and in the Museums. In the genuinely artistic periods, so far as there were any, which Whistler wittily denied, however vast might be the difference in value between works of fine art and articles in ordinary use, they were on the same plane, and unless this condition is more or less satisfied, art remains the possession of a few, a matter of no consequence to the people, whom it must reach mainly by way of the crafts. If this be true, as it is, of the West, where art has meant mainly fine art, how much more true is it of the East, where art has always been almost exclusively applied art. The whole subject of the work of Schools of Art, more properly schools of craft, is therefore of special interest at the beginning of what is declared to be an Indian renaissance.

There has been of late a gradual awakening of intelligent interest in the possibilities of Schools of Art in India. Excellent work was done long ago in Lahore by Mr. Lockwood Kipling; it has been done by Mr. Havell, who is a vigorous propagandist as well as a very competent and unconventional teacher, in Calcutta: it is being done by Mr Cecil Burne in Bombay; and elsewhere, there have been indications that a heavy and complacent pedantry was giving way. In Madras itself, it was realised three years ago that the School of Arts needed to be reformed until it bore no closer resemblance to its former self than the work of some of its pupils bore to art. It was not that individual teachers were lacking in ability, or that good material could not be found among the students. But the general conduct of the institution was such that its true aims had been lost sight of, and teachers and pupils were alike the victims of the system. Reform was wisely deferred, however, until an expert adviser could be securred, and it was not till the close of last year that the new Superintendent, Mr. W. S. Hadaway, was called upon to submit proposals for the reorganisation of the School of Arts. His recommendations, embodied in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction, who approves of them, have now been accepted by the Government of Madras, certain details, chiefly financial, remains to be settled. Mr. Hadaway found the School of Arts being conducted as if it were "something between a scientific school and a factory." He complains of "the utter lack of anything approaching to an artistic spirit" in the institution and of many defects in the system hitherto followed.

The proposals Mr. Hadaway has made for the reorganisation of the School involve the abolition of the "general education classes," which are he says, quite out of place in such an institution: the abolition of examinations, which naturally cannot be real tests of the ability of art students and craftsmen; the strengthening of the staff; the shortening of the hours from 9 and 8 for maistries and apprentices to 8 and 7, respectively; the closer connection of the art and industrial departments of the School; and the substitution of a system of scholarships for that of stipends. These proposals, which are supported by the Director of Public Instruction, have been accepted by the Government, and it is unlikely that the merit of the scheme will be questioned by any competent person. The closer connection of the art and industrial departments is undoubtedly sound. Hitherto, while some students availed themselves of instruction in drawing merely with the idea of acquiring an accomplishment, others were obliged to fritter away some of their time and energy on studies with no direct bearing on their craft. Henceforth, students will not be admitted to the drawing classes only, except a few who intend becoming drawing masters, and these only on execution of a bond to the effect that they will engage in their profession for at least three years after training or refund the allowance they have received. This will effectually exclude the amateur element, which it is desirable to encourage but not in a practical institution and at the cost of the State. At the same time the arrangement of the work is to be such as to provide each student with just that instruction in drawing which will be most useful to him in his particular craft in the workshop. The staff is to be strengthened by a number of new minor appointments, and it is proposed, if the Government on receipt of a detailed statament approve of the change, to increase the salaries of the teachers so as to offer inducements to capable men. We need not enter into details, as particulars may be found in the extracts from the Director of Public Instruction's letter and the Government Order which appear in another column.

We turn now to the aims and methods of the institution, and first of all we must note with satisfaction that Mr. Hadaway, assuming that the School of Arts exists wholly for Indian art, proposes to remove all evidence of Western art now existing in the School and its museum, thus following the example Mr. Havell set in Calcutta. The fact that the casts from which the students have been working are very inferior reproductions of the Greek and Roman originals would justify their removal, even if it were desirable to set Western models before Indian students; but they are rightly sacrificed not merely because they happen to be bad, but because they are examples of Western art, and therefore utterly unsuited for the purposes of an Indian School of Arts, in which it is intended to revive and preserve Indian traditions. The maintenance of the purely Indian character of the work is essential, for an exotic art can take no real hold on the country. This does not, however, mean that art is to stagnate and that the characteristics of decadent Indian craftsmanship are to be perpetuated as precious national qualities. There is not only opportunity but necessity for a severely critical eclecticism as a means of reviving the traditions of Indian art revealed in the work of the best periods. Mr. Hadaway has many criticisms to make on the work now produced at the School. He finds that the colour work of the students is bad; that in some of the metal work the character of the work is lost; and that there is everywhere good execution marred by over-elaboration and lack of proportion. This last is a very serious and common defect, and not only in Indian work. In the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions at Home, where Mr. Walter Crane and his friends are trying to carry on a movement which began and almost ended with the personal activities of William Morris, at least three-fourths of the work is spoiled by over-elaboration and irrelevancy. The principles that must be kept in mind are simple enough though constantly ignored. The one on which most stress should be laid is that the beauty of any piece of craftsmanship must be inherent must grow out of the work, not be stuck on to it. Of a really satisfactory piece of craftsmanship it is impossible to say where usefulness ends and decoration begins But with so much modern Indian work, as with so, much modern Western work, it is obvious the decoration has been stuck on to it irrelevantly. Another essential principle is that the quality of the material must be respected. Here the East sins less than the West, but it is easy enough to find Indian work in which the craftsman is seen trying to escape from the limitations of his material. Mr. Hadaway was not required to make, and has not made, a confession of his principles; but it is evident that he has a clear view of the mark to be aimed at and a thoroughly practical grasp of his subject, and with a sounder system the School of Arts may be expected to make good progress under his control.

SANITATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The year 1907 was a very gloomy one in the history of the Punjab, a wet spring, a dry autumn, high prices and an appalling mortality from plague combined to produce a depression, which reacted on the birth-rate. The birth-rate of the year (40·8 "per mille") was well below the average of the last five years, and on this occassion it is clear that the explanation usually offered to account for a decline in the birth-rate, namely, the prevalence of malarial fever in the preceding autumn, is the correct one. The figures quoted in the Report make it clear at all events that the greatest decline has occurred not in the districts which were most affected by plague, but in those where the deaths from malaria were most numerous in 1906. birth-rate was, as usual, lower in the larger towns than in the rural tracts, the comparatively low birth-rate in towns has formed the subject of comment for many years, and is, it may be remarked, a feature common to the United Province and Bengal as well as to the Punjab. The birth and death registers have been checked in very many cases, and there is reason to believe that these statistics are more accurately kept than is usually supposed. Mortality from plague reached the terrible figure of 666,501 and since the inception of the disease in the Punjab 2,021,779 deaths have been registered.

As usual, plague mortality was far higher in the rural circles (31·76) than in the towns (16·9), and at present the large towns suffer less than the small. In Lahore, however, the plague death-rate approximated to that of the province as a whole, and there seems reason to suspect that there was a large mortality from plague in Delhi. It is not certain, therefore, how far the present immunity of the town as a whole may be expected to continue. A second fact of great interest is the decrease in the preponderance, previously so remarkable, of deaths of females from plague. The decrease was no less than from 51 per cent. in 1903 to 15 per cent. in 1907 (paragraph 19). The fact requires elucidation. A third point of interest lies in the fact that deaths from plague were responsible for only one seventh of the infant mortality, while they accounted for about half the deaths of persons of all ages. The revised form of statement IV adds additional proof to the theory, already well recognised, that plague on the whole, is considerably more fatal among persons in the best years of life than in the case of children and old persons. There is little change in the aspect of the people towards preventitive measures. They endure the scourge with stolid patience but in spite of all endeavours to popularize prophylactic treatment, indifference, fear, and suspicion still prevent any important progress from being made. The mortality from other diseases was not excessive. Cholera was only responsible for 437 deaths. A small but very virulent epidemic broke out in the Lahore Lunatic Asylum, and was traced to the filthy wash water which the unfortunate lunatics could not be prevented from drinking, in preference to the pure water available. Small-pox was not more severe than usual. The reported fever death-rate reached 20·16 "per mille," a figure a little above the average.

A considerable quantity of quinine was distributed by local bodies during the year, and the Local Government views the efforts which have been made in this direction with much approval. The sale of 'pice' packets through the Post Office has been somewhat of a failure hitherto to the Punjab, and the Lieutenant-Governor has now determined to make a systematic attempt to place the matter on a better basis. A scheme has been approved by which the number of vendors will be increased and their profits augmented; the distribution will be managed by a central office with special establishment, and Government will make an annual grant to meet expenditure. Other steps are being considered with the object of combating malaria, a permanent and deep-seated evil which is, in the long run, more destructive to the province than plague.

Like all sanitary reports in India, the document is rather dismal, not only from the matter with which it deals but from the solid, uncompromising manner in which it is compiled. It seems a pity that no effort is made to illuminate the masses of figures by graphic treatment nor to illustrate the more important outbreaks of disease by maps and sketches what may be done in this direction was demonstrated a short time ago by the masterly and interesting treatment of plague statistics by the "Journal of Hygiene."

PROGRESS IN MYSORE.

The "PIONEER":—The account which we publish elsewhere of the proceedings in the Mysore Legislative Council a week ago is not perhaps without its interest and normal for India as a whole, especially in days when it is approved policy to summon to our most intimate counsels those whom late Viceroy called our "colleagues and partners in the task of administration." The Native States can without question teach us much. Their rulers have no need to take thought of considerations which are bound to weigh with an alien bureaucracy. They have a divine right to rule and experiment with their subjects, and so long as they are conscious of good intentions they need not fear much if their experiments miscarry. It is otherwise with a bureaucracy, plenteously endowed with a spirit of loving kindness yet fearful lest its smallest actions should be misunderstood, advancing and receding ever by a succession of awkard jerks. This overcautiousness does not keep off calumny and misrepresentation, but it satisfies the bureaucratic conscience, and in these moral days that is a matter, of course, of no little moment. We all know Government's views as to the necessity for curbing seditious writing in the Press. We have heard the Viceroy from his place in Council impressively set forth his personal conviction that a general Press law was urgently needed. But Government's action stops short at speeches in Council and an endless series of prosecutions directed against seditionists who hanker after notoriety. There is no attempt made to deal with the question in a comprehensive manner. In Mysore one perceives other views prevail. There are to be no seditious trials; merely a notice to quit and forcible acquisition of all instruments of sedition. It is a delightfully simply remedy, admirably fitted to the crime. The snake is not to be tenderly nursed in the bosom and taught the wickedness of its way; it is to be "scotched" at once.

"THE MODERN BURMAN."

A Maligned Man

At a meeting of the Rangoon College Buddhist Association held in the College Hall Maung May Oung, B.A., LL. B., Barrister-at-law, President of the Rangoon Young Men's Buddhist Association, delivered a lecture "The Modern Burman: His Life and Notions," under the presidency of Mr. E. D Marshall, Principal, Rangoon College.

The lecturer said his hearers on hearing the title of his lecture must have at once thought of that excellent work by "Shway Yoe," wherein that eminent "Subject of the Great Queen" so vividly and completely described their national life as it was a quarter of a century ago. Recalling thus to their minds that great classic on Burma and the Burman it might happen that when he had said all he had to say they would experience a sense of disappointment. By the expression "The Modern Burman" he did not mean the native of Burma in general at the present day—it would require a whole volume to treat of him,—but by modern Bur man he meant, the Burman who had received the not unmixed blessing of a Western education. He intended to speak of themselves, the large majority of those assembled together in that hall. For it was on them and those like them—on their training, acquirements, exertions,—that the future of their race would in no small measure depend. On all sides they saw the ceaseless, ebbless tide of foreign civilisation and learning steadily creeping over the land, and it seemed to him that unless they prepared themselves to meet it, to overcome it, and to apply it to their own needs, their national character, their institutions, their very existence as a distinct nationality would be swept away. submerged, irretrievably lost. In the course of this lecture he could not do more than take just one or two points. Let them then take their New Burman from the time of his infancy. He was still loved and petted and made much of as of old by his fond parents, but after a different fashion: where formerly his baby mind was carefully trained to be good and truthful, obedient and respectful, the modern child had few opportunities to learn those simple virtues. The father was generally too busy with his work or his pleasures—the mother, imperfectly educated, thought more of dress and of her neighbours affairs than of her own offspring. The children had no longer the subduing influences of the monastery and the religion. At an early age—sometimes as early as five or six—the young Burman of to-day must be off to the English school, where the teaching was purely secular and to pass his examinations was henceforth his sole aim and object. In the class-room there was little or no sympathy between teacher and pupils; in the playground the latter were left to themselves. When they went home they were fed and sent off to play. Not one father in fifty really sought to know what his child was learning or how far he had progressed. Thus the boy grew up, uncontrolled at home, insufficiently regulated at school free to follow his own bent in almost everything. Even if he escaped the snares and pitfalls which beset his youthful path he arrived at manhood with very little knowledge of anything outside his English school-books, with much less comprehension of his own religion and literature, with no settled convictions and no fixed purpose except to obtain some easy and ready way of earning his livelihood. He went out into the world, a Burman to all outward appearance, but entirely out of harmony with his surroundings. He laughed at the old school of men; they did not understand existence as he did; their beliefs and superstitions were childish and silly, their way of life was exceedingly uncomfortable—in short, he thought there was nothing to be learnt from them. Then he married, usually for money or for mere good looks, begot children in his turn, and so the dismal round went on. It was one of the greatest curses of their generation that their young men were learning to drop Burman ideals to forgot and even to despise the customs and the habits of his ancestors, and to hanker after much that was bad and very little that was good in those of alien races. Thus for instance he had adopted the luxuries but not the steadfastness and high-souled integrity of the European, the lavish display of wealth but not the business instincts of the Indian, the love of sensuous ease but not the frantic perseverance of the Chinaman. And it was chiefly in these directions that reform is needed.

Let them proceed to one or two details. The first question that naturally arose was that of religion. For if there was any one thing that may be said to be peculiarly distinctive about the Old Burman it was his intense devotion to his faith, which entered into every thought and word and deed of his ordinary life. A renowned scholar, arriving in this country to study their faith, said of them:—"If I were asked to describe in one word, the people of Burma, if I were asked. 'What is a Burman?' the answer that I should make would be,—'A Burman is a Buddhist.'" The lecturer quoted at length the passage commencing with these words and continued that what they had to consider to-day was, was the New Burman a Buddhist? Were they, there in that hall, Buddhists in very truth as well as in name? It was in the elucidation of this problem that they would find a solution of a great many of the questions which had arisen and were still arising at the present moment with regard to the allegations concerning Burman deterioration and Burman decay. No more did the present day boy—he who was brought up in towns—spend his early years in the kyaung. It was true that the exigencies of modern life did not permit of a similar training. But had they any substitude for the old system, any method by which they might preserve for their youths the regard and the reverence which their fathers entertained for their faith? Hitherto, none whatsoever. They went to school, where religion formed no part of the curriculum, more often where a strange faith was actively taught, and they lost touch with the observances of their people. Their parents and guardians, on whom lay the the whole responsibility of training their religious and moral faculties, were mostly indifferent and did not even call their attention to that necessary part of their education And meanwhile, the higher they proceeded in their school and college career, the more difficult became their tasks, the less leisure had they for extraneous study; till the time arrived when they had to face the world and fight their own battles, and then (provided they had the time and the inclination to analyse themselves) they found they had no more than the slightest working knowledge of their Dhamma, not enough even to comfort them. Twelve years ago he was a student in that College, exactly like one of his audience. Since then it had been his lot to be a teacher of the young, and a traveller in many parts of this province; he had had many opportunities for the intimate study of their countrymen, both young and old,—and he was compelled to admit that his feeling was very nearly akin to one of depression, disheartenment. For some he had met who had no knowledge even of the Life of the Budha, others who recited their prayers were ignorant of their meaning still more, those, who, when asked to explain their religion for the benefit of an enquirer, hopelessly failed in the attempt. Where was this going to end, what was this state of affairs tending towards? It was coming slowly, but surely; there were instances even now of Burmans who, nominally Buddhists, had no religion in their hearts; nay, he had himself met more than one who openly confessed that he did not care for religion, it did not interest him. And this was what they must not allow, what they could not allow if they had any regard for their countrymen and their welfare. He would far rather wish to see them Christians, Mahomedans, Hindus (so long as they were good Christians, good Mahomedans, good Hindus), rather see them followers of any faith that preached morality, than being without any religion at all, enemies to themselves most dangerous examples to others. Thus, they saw that their Modern Burman could hardly be called a true Buddhist and therein arose their first great calamity, a calamity which underlay and explained almost everything else For Buddhism, with its unparalled doctrine of selflessness (Anatta) taught them Love and Compassion drew them into one great Brotherhood wherein one rejoiced in another's happiness and wept for another's woes, while yet preserving in his mind an even balance of feeling for his own affairs. Take away Buddhism, put nothing in its place, and they had the powerful, iniquitious god of self, untrammelled, unchecked, unhindered. Was it not then high time that they took decisive measures to stop this growing evil? It was the strongest proof of his assertions that he was to-day addressing an Association of Young Burman Buddhists who had recognised the evils of which he spoke and who had set out resolutely to remedy them. He understood that they themselves were endeavouring to secure a good grasp of the principles of their Faith, and he trusted that when their turn came to leave these pleasant surroundings and to find themselves face to face with the grim realities of existence, they would look around them and try to give to others the benefit of their training and their knowledge.

Had the New Burman assimilated and adapted the new notions to his own life, or had he merely substituted them for his own? He feared that in a great many ways the latter was true. And the main reason seemed to be that he had lost his pride of race, and with it nearly all feeling of community with his fellows. His nationality was not with him, as it was with other races, an ever-present reality, a circumstance to be proud of a bond of sympathy between him and those around him. It was this lack of national feeling that kept him aloof from the people at large and made him even look down on his less-cultured brothers. It was to a great extent this absence of communal sentiment that prevented him from forming commercial or even social combinations. Thus, take Rangoon and other large towns; they would find that the Chinese were clannish to a marked degree, that the Indians supported each other, but they would soon see that the Burman regarded all—whether Chinaman or Indian or another Burman—in exactly the same light. He would hold such traffic as is absolutely necessary with each one in exactly the same spirit, but they were all equally "outsiders" so far as his own self was concerned. If a neighbour got into trouble, it was of no consequence to him; if another prospered,—well, it was his own good fortune. It did not occur to him that the other was a fellow-Burman, entitled to his congratulations in the one case, to his commiseration in the other. Take, next, their officials. Many a time had he come across all unfortunate being, who had remained year in and year out in the same locality, and who during that time had come to know few individuals except his fellow officials some clerks, and the Chinaman from whom he got his stores. Of the general mass of Burmans in his charge he know nothing except in so far as he had to deal with them in the course of his duty. Then, again their mode of life had altered almost beyond recognition. Walk into a modern Burman's house at any time, and they would find scarcely a single note-worthy trace of his nationality. By all means, if they could afford to do so, go in for anything that might conduce to their comfort and to that of their guests; but why efface nearly every sign of their "Burmanity," why do away entirely with household requisites which were peculiarly Burman? In some households he had seen articles of Western furniture, totally unsuited to Burman needs, not at all used for the purpose they were intended and presumabably kept for show. Were it not for their women who had fortunately not yet been influenced to the same extent as the men he was sure matters would be considerably worse than they were now. And in passing, he might state his opinion that it would indeed be a sad day for their countrymen if their women were to be educated in the same manner and with the same results as some of the men had been.

The lecturer then outlined some other points, such as food, dress, leisure hours, and said many causes had combined to make the Modern Burman a distinct species from the simple, sincere Burman of old. Lost humility, and with it, old notions of respect; had been the chief subject of reproach in recent years, but it was not so bad as some people took it to be. They might take however some good points—method no longer haphazard, foresight, sense of duty. Above all, they were no longer indolent. They had always been accused of laziness, but such criticism had been a bit overdone. When it came to the push, the Burman could work as hard if not harder, than others. But the new product was becoming systematically energetic. He needed it in these days of worldly strife, and his capabilities were beginning to show up. What he now required was a little ambition, a spirit of emulation, and new openings for his labour. The lecturer concluded by saying that he had told them little or nothing that was new. He had but repeated in a new form the sentiments which had been uttered time and again by others; but he had, he thought, this advantage that he spoke at a time when there was a spirit of reform in the air a gradually increasing demand for improvement accompanied by unmistakable signs of social and religious activity. And at a juncture like this, every contribution to the general discussion appeared to him to be of some use.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1ER AOUT 1908.

—Le Syndicalisme.—La Confederation Generale du Travail.—La Theorie de la Violence, par M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, de l'Academie des Sciences morales.

II.—Ciel Rouge (1), derniere partie, par Claude Serval.

III.—Ruskin et la vie.—III. la Societe, par M Andre Chevrillon.

IV.—Talleyrand Emigre.—II. en Amerique (1794-1796), par M Bernard de Lacombe.

V.—Paysages de Grece.—III. Olympie—Delphes, par M Louis Bertrand.

VI.—Echeance (2), par Mrs Edith Warthon.

VII.—La Guerre Maritime Apres la Nouvelle Conference de la Paix, par M. A. de Lapradelle.

VIII.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise

IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 10th instant:—"The visible supply of rubber shows at total of 806 tons over the visible quantity at the same time last year."

A LANDMARK IN PUBLIC OPINION

The Necessity for a Minimum Wage

"'Your Committee are of opinion that it is quite as legitimate to establish a minimum standard of remuneration as it is to establish such a standard of sanitation, cleanliness, ventilation, air-space, and hours of labour.'

"This paragraph, which we take from the Report of Sir Thomas Whittaker's Select Committee on Sweating, may," writes the "Daily Chronicle," "perhaps become famous here after as a land mark in the history of law and public opinion fom in this country. It affirms, as will be seen, in the clearest way, the principle of the minimum wage—a priciple which the "Daily Chronicle" some years ago did much to make familiar. The paragraph, in asserting the principle, also implies the argument by which the Committee justify it.

OTHER MINIMUM STANDARDS.

"The State, by legislation already in force, has recognised that a certain minimum standard in sanitary conditions, and (at any rate in the case of women and children) a maximum in hours of labour, are desirable in the interests of the community. To allow individual citizens to work in conditsons which, in respect of surroundings or hours, fall below the minimum standard necessary from the point of view of public health, is to imperil the efficiency and well-being of the whole. This, as we understand it, is the broad ground on which the Select Committee base their recommendations of legislation to deal with sweating.

WHAT SWEATING MEANS.

"They do not mean by sweating the process of 'grinding the face of the poor' by middlemen who make 'large and disproportionate profits.' Such cases exist, but they are not, in the Committee's opinion, very numerous. The 'sweating' to which they attach the greater importance is a system under which home-workers (and especially women-workers) receive a wage 'quite insufficient to enable an adult person to obtain anything like proper food, clothing, and house accomodation.' They have found abundant evidence to convince them that many people are 'sweated' in this sense. The may 'toil for extremely long hours,' and yet earn 'insufficient to sustain life in the most meagre manner.' The system is not only unsound economically, it lowers the standard of national health and efficiency Therefore, the Committee boldly adopt the principle of the minimum wage.

CONCLUSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

"The Report summaries the conclusions of the Committee as follows:—

"(1.) That there should be legislation with regard to the rates of pay made to home-workers who are employed in the production or preparation of articles for sale by other persons.

"(2.) That such legislation should at first be tentative and experimental, and be limited in its scope to home-workers engaged in the tailoring, shirt-making, underclothing, and baby linen trades, and in the finishing processes of machine-made lace. The Home Secretary should be empowered, after inquiry made, to establish Wages Boards for any other trades.

"(3.) That Wages Boards should be established in selected trades to fix 'minimum' time and piece rates of payment for home-workers in those trades.

OFFENCES.

"(4.) That is should be an offence to pay or offer lower rates of payment to home-workers in those trades than the 'minimum' rates which had been fixed for that district by the Wages Board.

"(5.) That the delivery and collection of work done at home should be done by persons in the direct employed and pay of the employer. Where that was not done the amount which a worker could earn in a specified time should be calculated on a basis which included the time spent in fetching and returning the work as time occupied on doing the work.

"(6.) That at home-workers who are employed by other persons in producing or preparing articles for sale should be required to register their name, address, and class of work at, and receive a certifiate of such registration from, the offices of the Local Authority, and that the keeping of accurate out workers' list by employers should be strictly enforced.

FACTORY ACTS FOR HOMES,

"(7.) That it should be an offence for any person to employ any home-worker to produce or prepare any articles for sale by another person unless the worker produce a certifiate of registration.

"(8.) That the provisions of section 9 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with regard to factories and work shops which are not kept clean of are ill-ventilated or over-crowed should be extended to rooms in which home-work is done, and power should be given to Sanitary and Factory Inspectors to inspect them and secure the enforcement of the law.

"(9.) That the full protection of the Truck Act should be secured to homeworkers."

THREE CLASSES OF WORKERS.

The need for a minimum wage is pointed out by the "Morning post." "There are," it says, speaking roughly, three main types of home-worker. There is the employer who works in his own home and engages persons who are not members of his family to work for him; there is the employer who uses no labour except that of his own family; and there is the solitary individual who gets out work from a factory and makes it up without assistance. The last group differs from the first two in legal position, as it stands (except in one particular) outside the protection of the Factory and Work shops Act. But in all three much the same economic causes are at work tending to depress the employees' earnings. Much of the work requires little skill; and the labour market is overstocked with women who are anxious to keep an unemployed husband or to supplement their income by taking work at very low prices. They are unorganised, ignorant of the conditions of the market, very slow to move, and therefere weak bargainers. They are working in badly lit and ventilated rooms without plant or adequate organization. Hence their work is at best inefficient and unproductive. Often one firm does in the factory by machinery what another firm gives out to women to do at home, and then manual speed and dexterity are pitted against machinery in a struggle which is both hopeless and unnecessary. For all these reasons there seems really to be, in the case of large groups of women working at home, something like an 'iron law' tending to depress their wages to subsistence level, or even below it."

AN ABANDONED ATTITUDE.

"For nearly a century public opinion," adds the *Post*, "guided by a one-sided interpretation of the teaching of the economists, was opposed to restriction, and though driven from one position after another by the onward march of Factory Acts, it still jealously defended complate freedom of contract in the matter of wages against every suggestion of legislative interference. To-day that attitude has been abandoned, and abandoned, as we think rightly."

THE height of impudence was illustrated at Home the other day, when the wife of a chauffeur who had used his master's car without leave, had a bad smash and had been killed, claimed damage from the employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

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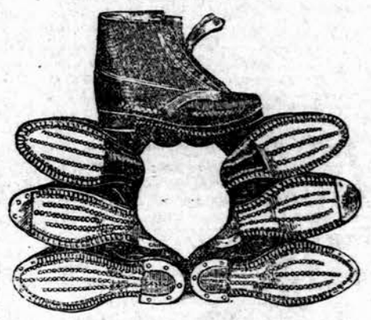

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Conviction of Murder.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed of a reference made by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case of Basaya Appana who had been charged with murder; but whom the jury had by a majority of four to one, pronounced "not guilty" of the charge. Disagreeing with this verdict Mr. Clements made the reference to the High Court. Mr. Shankar Rao, pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. Mahadev B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The evidence against the accused was to the effect that his wife Basawa, and Sidhawa, wife of Malapa Tammanna, the deceased, were sisters and lived with their husbands in a hut in a maize-field at Muladgi. They were all Lingaits. The husbands slept in the open to watch the crops; the wives remained indoors in the matting-made hut. The deceased was in the habit of calling the accused's wife by her pet-name "Basai," and was over-familiar with her. On the night of the 13th April, the accused missed him, and went in search of him to the hut. He found the door shut from inside; he peeped through the slids of the stalks of which the door was made. When the deceased came out, he saw him sitting near the hearth; but he walked away quietly, "speaking to him nothing." In the morning, the accused questioned his wife Basawa about the affair. She complained to him of the deceased having used violence to her. On the night of the 14th shortly before midnight the accused awoke; going to the hut fetched a heavy babul club "to kill the jackals with" as he explained to his wife Basawa. When Basawa heard two crashes, and a faint cry, she went to see whether it was the jackal that was being struck. Instead of it, she saw the accused strike a blow on the chest of the deceased. She ran to her sister Sidhawa, who had been, like her sleeping outside the hut on that particular night and told her that all was lost; her husband was beating hers, and the man struck was not speaking. In the meantime, the assailant ran up to Sidhawa with the cock-and-ball story, "Four persons are beyond and four persons are on this side; your husband is lying there; see whether your husband be alive. I am afraid he is killed by robbers." The club and the accused's clothes were blood-stained. The bones of the deceased's face and forehead had been smashed to pieces.

The accused had made two confessions before the First Class Magistrate, Mr. K. R. Panjikar, on the 16th, and the 30th April. In the second confession he said, that when he upbraided his wife for the conduct of the deceased, she said that she was sleepy, and in the night she thought it was her husband. The third blow finished the deceased.

Before the Sessions Judge, he retracted these confessions. He attributed the making of them to his ill-treatment by the Police. He again recalled the story of the robbers, and said, they killed the deceased. Questioned by the Sessions Judge, as to why his own wife Basawa should have given evidence against him, he said that she did not like him; was on bad terms with him; would not allow him to speak to her; for all which he was obliged to correct her by beatings.

All the jurors belonged to Belgaum. By a majority of four, they pronounced the accused "not guilty." On this, Mr. Clements made the reference. In his opinion, the accused having committed the murder deliberately, it was necessary for the ends of justice that the accused should not be allowed to go unpunished.

Commenting on the conduct of the jurymen, Mr. Clements remarked: "Of the five jurymen, one is for conviction. It is fairly obvious that the majority against, consists of three Brahmans and one Lingait. It is the experience of the Court that Hindu jurymen often refuse to return a verdict of guilty on a charge of murder, in cases where to an ordinary person the evidence would appear overwhelming."

Their Lordships were of opinion that it was a clear case of murder. They agreed with the remarks made in the reference by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Clements, and convicted the accused. Sentence of death was passed.

FRACTURING A SKULL.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandvarkar have disposed of an appeal preferred by Barku Walad Dhavlu, who was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The appellant and his brother, Khandu walad Dhavlu, were charged before the Sessions Court with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by beating one Gungaram with sticks so that he died, such beating being of a kind likely to cause death and being known to the accused to be such. The account given by the eye-witnesses or by accused was not very intelligible, and the whole affair, said the Sessions Judge, was only intelligible on the hypothesis that the accused at least were intoxicated—a hypothesis which was supported only by the fact that the day was a holiday. The deceased's wife's account was that the two accused invaded her husband's house while he was at dinner, dragged him out into the open space in front, and there beat him till he died. The account given by another witness, Malhari, was the same with the exception that he said Khandu took no part in the assault. It did not appear likely, the Sessions Judge remarked, that Gungaram would allow himself to be dragged out and murdered without some effective resistance or that Malhari would play the passive part he assigned to himself. On the other hand, the first accused said that he was quarrelling with Khandu, that the deceased interfered and beat him, and that he and the deceased fought. As regarded the first accused, there was ample evidence, including his own admission, that he beat the deceased; but against the second accused there was no evidence which the Sessions Judge could regard as satisfactory. The deceased's skull was fractured by the blow which he received on the head; and he died of it. The second accused was acquitted and discharged. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the first accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

ATTACHMENT OF A TEMPLE.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of a suit instituted by Lalchand Mulchand Marwari, original defendant and appellant, against Gopal Abaji and others, original plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. Robertson with Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. K. H. Kelkar, represented the respondents.

Plaintiffs sued to obtain an order for a declaration that a certain house in Ahmednagar is a public temple, and as such is not liable to attachment and sale of the defendant's decree. The allegations of the plaintiffs were that they were in possession of the house as Vithoba's temple, that Damodar the judgment debtor of the defendant was not the owner of it; that the house belonged to Yamaji, who dying childless dedicated it as a temple to the god Vithoba with plaintiffs as Panch. The defendant stated that he was in possession of the house; that the house was not a public temple and that Yamaji was not the owner of the house and he had no authority to, nor did he, dedicate the house to a temple; that plaintiffs have no right to sue and their claim was barred by limitation.

The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, who dismissed it but ordered parties to bear their own costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmednagar reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. Aggrieved by this decision an appeal had been made to the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, confirmed the decree of the Appellate Court,

TILAK APPEAL CASE.

Following upon the precedent established by the procedure laid down during the Tilak appeal in the former sedition case regarding the article in the "Kesari" Marathi paper of Poona, published on 15th June 1897, for which Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, on Tuesday the 14th September and regarding the leave to apply to the Privy Council against the conviction and sentence which was after the hearing of arguments refused on Friday 24th September 1907 by a Full Bench consisting of the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Raghavaya as attorney to Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the present sedition case presented a petition from his client at the Crown Office of the Bombay High Court asking for permission to appeal to the Privy Council from Mr. Tilak's present conviction and sentence of six years' transportation and Rs. 1,000 fine, passed on him by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on 22nd July. The Crown Office has informed Mr. Raghavaya, in reply, under the directions of the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the application should be made to the First Division Criminal Appellate Bench. Last week, this Bench consisted of the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; but the constitution of this and of the other Benches is at the pleasure of the Chief Justice, according to the practice and the Letters Patent, and is liable to alteration at any time.

Now, generally speaking, the procedure which would probably be followed by the legal advisers of Mr. Tilak, would be after this manner. Mr. Joseph Baptista, counsel for Mr. Tilak, will present the petition, according to the procedure put down in the letter from Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, to the First Division Bench on Tuesday, as Wednesday is a close Court holiday, on account of the Hindu "Gokal Ashtami." If it was accepted by their Lordships, then a Bench would be appointed for arguing the point of the permission to be given for appeal to the Privy Council. In the event of its not being accepted, Mr. Baptista will apply for directions. Then their Lordships will issue what directions they pleased about the admission of the application, on the settlement of which preliminary question, will depend the further question of the arguing out of the point of the leave, and whether that leave should be granted or not.

In the application to the Full Bench in the previous Tilak appeal, Mr. Louis P. Russell, (now the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell,) supported the granting of the permission; while the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, the then Advocate-General, opposed it.

POLICE COURT.

WHISKY UPSET A TEETOTALLER.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Private David Jones (22), of the Royal Garrison Artillery with disorderly behaviour and with causing damage to the shop of Messrs. Parry, Smith and Co., by breaking a window pane, valued at Rs. 60, with a stone. It appeared from evidence that on the night of the 11th instant, the accused, who was in a drunken state, threw stones at the window of Messrs. Parry, Smith and Co., and broke the pane. He was then arrested. The accused stated that on the night in question he had a few drops of whisky, which upset him, he being a teetotaller. He was chasing a dog, and, the stone, he threw at the animal, accidentally broke the window pane. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to suffer 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cooverji Darasha of the Abkari Department, charged one Ismail Suleman with selling and with having in his possession without a license and 429 grains of cocaine, in the aggregate. It appeared from evidence that a person, who occasionally purchased cocaine from the accused, informed Mr. Cooverji Darasha, who, with Sub-Inspector O'Brien, went to the accused's room in 5th Kumbharwada, and on searching the room, found the cocaine. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and, on the second, to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

A NOTORIOUS COINER.

The trial of a notorious coiner, named Mian Mahmud Mahomed Mussalman, was concluded last week before the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, who, convicting the accused under Sections 232 and 235 of the Penal Code, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The story of the accused's capture is full of interest. For about two years past, he had been successful in evading the vigilance of the Police. Ultimately, Shankar Bal Savant, head-constable in Bandra, was specially deputed to look after him. The accused was a wary man, when he suspected the adoption against him of special measures, he became extremely circumspect, and conducted his operations with greater secrecy than usual. Savant thereupon ostensibly gave up watching his movements. He hit upon the expedient of employing an agent, who should at once be acceptable to the coiner as his confiderate and colleague. At a distance of about a couple of miles from Andheri is situate in the jungle an ascetic's place known as Jogeshwari, and there lived in it one Garibnath Sadhu. This "sadhu," or saintly man, the head-constable took into his confidence, and invoked his assistance in the case. A scheme was agreed to, in virtue of which the ascetic Garibnath went to the coiner Mian Mahmud's hut near the Andheri station; and begged of him to admit him as a disciple and assistant in the mysteries of the art of coining. Trusting in the outward sanctity with which the Sadhu's character appeared invested, Mian Mahmud took him into his confidence, and commenced to show him, and explain to him, the workings and processes of the moulds for coining. This was going on at midnight on 4th June. The head constable arrived with some respectable members of a "Panch" there; he and the "Panchas" observed from a hole in the wall, the coining that was going on inside the hut. At a given signal, the hut was raided, and the accused was captured with his moulds, and other implements of coining. Some half-rupees coined in the moulds were also taken by the police, so were other clear moulds for coining the rupees, with the King Edward the VII effigy. The accused was placed before the Magistrate, and was committed for trial. He was tried in the Sessions Court with the result stated above. The head-constable has been commended for his skill, and reported to higher authorities for his smartness.

NASIK SINHASTA FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Except for somewhat scanty accommodation in the third class waiting-shed and occasional troubles from the Railway Police, the arrangements made by the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, to meet the first influx of pilgrims were very satisfactory.

The Traffic Superintendent and the Inspector and also the Station Master, though non-Hindus, were very kind and courteous, and above this was the assistance rendered by a vigilant young man, a Hindu, which was admirable. He was seen constantly on the station—at one time he was seen attending to the conveniences of pilgrims, at another time looking after the arrangements of a special train for them, and then was seen in the waiting-shed to see that the pilgrims were not molested by the Police and others, and so on. I learnt on my third visit to Nasik that this ever-willing young man was one of the canvassers stationed by Mr. Muirhead at Nasik because he thought that this young man would be of exceptionally useful service there. From what I have seen I can safely say that the Traffic Manager's expectations have been fully realized.

I am writing this as I think it may be of use to the general public and that the Railway authorities may also like to know what the public say of them.—Yours, etc.

GOKULDAS KALIANDAS NANAWATTI

MIRZA MALCOM KHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—May I be permitted to submit a few remarks in connection with the leader appearing in your weekly edition of 13th July, reporting the death of Mirza Malcom Khan, Persian Minister at the Court of Rome.

Mirza Yacoob Khan may or may not have been in touch with Sir John Malcolm, but one thing is certain, namely, that he did not name his son after the eminent English Envoy. Mirza Yacoob's real name was Jacob or James Malcom, a member of a very ancient and very large Armenian family then residing at Ispahan, and which family I have come to "know" have been enjoying the surname of Malcom for at least 350 years.

The name of the deceased Persian diplomat is Malcom, Malcom honoured by his Majesty Nasrudin Shah with the title of Khan, and afterwords to that of a Prince. Malcolm Khan, I understand from his relatives here, was married at Constantinople to the daughter of Arakiel Bey Dadian, generally known as Prince Dadian. I am further told that Prince Malcom Khan's younger sister is married to Colonel Schaefer, who, I hear, was many years ago proposed to assume the Governorship of Crete. It will thus be seen Princess Malcom Khan is not a member of the family of the Sultans.

The death of Prince Malcom Khan is sincerely regretted and is considered a national calamity by all classes and shades of society and politics in Persia.

Bushire, August 2. C.

C. E. Z. M. DISPENSARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have lived and worked in this little native house. His Highness the Maharajah has kindly sanctioned a plot of land to build a Zenana Dispensary and Girls' School. Do you think you can open a Building Fund collection in your paper—the smallest sums will be most thankfully received—towards the Building Fund?

Messrs. Coutts & Co., bankers, Post Box No. 249, Hornby Road, Bombay, will receive any donations and keep the account free of charge for the Mission, or you can send direct to me or through the Secretary, C. E. Z. M. Office, Lahore.

All donations will be acknowledged at once.—Yours, &c.

E. M. NEUMAN.

Ranawari, Srinagar, Kashmir, 9th August.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

The names of the six persons who were sent to jail by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the recent riots in Bombay, and whose unexpired portion of the sentences has been remitted by his Excellency the Governor under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are as follows: (1) Mahipat Dhondu, (2) Rama Babaji, and (3) Bhikha Ramaji, sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment on the 22nd July; (4) Dowla Rama and (5) Dhaklia Gann sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment on the 28th July; and (6) Govind Sakharam, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the 22nd July.

INDIAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON CROP.

Summary of the preliminary forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1908-09. On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The total estimated area under cotton in all sixteen cotton-growing districts is given as 203,239 acres, an increase of 5,311 acres over last year's actuals. The largest increase, 5,697 acres, is in Sagaing, but Meiktila also shows the considerable increase of 3,525 acres. The increase in both these districts is due to favourable early rains. Myingyan shows a decrease of 3,158, which, like last year, is attributed to the substitution of grondnut for cotton. Crop prospects are not favourable at present owing to a long period of drought, but fair rains in the next few weeks may improve the condition of affairs.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

1. The Season.—Good rain in the second week of April was of value for cotton sowings in the Central West and North Punjab, although it was a little late in the Central and West as it immediately preceded the wheat harvest. The unirrigated cotton area in the Delhi Division is entirely dependent on the monsoon. The monsoon current reached the Punjab this year only a few days later than the normal date and, up to the present, the quantity of rain received has been above the average. Rainfall conditions have therefore been generally favourable, but, on the other hand, there are reports of shortage of water in the Western Jumna Canal, of an untimely closure of the Chenab Canal and of the late flowing of Inundation Canals in Montgomery and Multan, resulting in restricted cotton sowings in the districts dependent on these sources of irrigation.

2. Area.—The area sown with cotton in the Punjab up to the end of July is estimated at 1,256,300 acres. This may be compared with 1,318,500 acres in 1906, and a quinquennial average of 1,373,840 acres. The irrigated area has fallen by 6 per cent. from 970,800 acres to 914,300 acres, the contraction being in the Delhi Division and in the districts of Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan. The unirrigated area, 342,000 acres, is only two per cent. below that of last year. Further unirrigated sowings may be expected before the second forecast.

3. The figures may be reviewed as follows by Divisions:—

Delhi Division.—The total area, 437,200 acres is equivalent to a decrease of 10 per cent. on last year's return of 487,900 acres. Unirrigated sowings are normal. A falling off of 19 per cent. in the irrigated area is due partly to the insufficient supply of water in the Western Jumna Canal and partly to the extensive cultivation of fodder crops necessitated by the fodder scarcity. District statements show that Hissar sowings are 29 per cent. less than last year; Gurgaon 17 per cent. and Rohtak 11 per cent. The Delhi figures are 18 per cent. above those of 1907.

Jullunder Division.—There is a slight contraction from 91,300 acres to 88,300 acres.

Lahore Division.—The forecast is for 305,500 acres compared with 288,000 acres in 1907, there being increases of 22 per cent. and 15 per cent. in Lahore and Amritsar respectively, counterbalanced by decreases of 12 per cent. in Montgomery and Gurdaspur, and 10 per cent. in Gujranwala.

Rawalpindi Division.—The present figures for the Division, 114,300 acres, are 10 per cent. in excess of those of last year, 103,500 acres. The absence of plague accounts for more extensive cultivation in the districts of Gujrat and Shahpur, which show increases of 17 and 9 per cent. respectively.

Multan Division.—The estimate for this tract is 311,000 acres as against 347,800 acres last year, a drop of 11 per cent. Timely floods and a sufficient supply of water in the canals account for increases of 32 per cent. in Dera Ghazi Khan and 22 per cent. in Muzaffargarh. But there are serious decreases, explained in paragraph 1 above, in Multan, 37 per cent.; Jhang, 22 per cent. and Lyallpur, 9 per cent.

4. State of the Crop.—The crop is in good condition.

5. Time of Sowing.—The dates of earliest reported sowings are shown below against the district which have been selected as representative of the Divisions in which they are situated:—

Division.	District.	First reported sowings.	Whether sowings were early, normal or late.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Irrigated 1st May.	Normal.
		Unirrigated 10 July.	Late.
Jullunder...	Jullunder	March 28th ...	Normal.
Lahore ...	Lahore...	Not reported...	Normal.
Rawalpindi	Shahpur.	End of March..	Normal.
Multan ...	Lyallpur.	1st May 1908...	Late.

Generally speaking unirrigated sowings have been a little late, and irrigated sowings, normal.

6. Native States.—The area in the Native States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala is returned as 96,800 acres compared with 156,448 acres last year. The largest decrease is in Patiala, 55 per cent. but it is expected that much of this deficiency will be made good on the recent rainfall. Bahawalpur exhibits a decrease of 49 per cent. due to a serious shortage of water in inundation canals. Nabha reports a decrease of 32 per cent, but supplementary sowings may be expected.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Sydney," August 15.

Passengers proceeded to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Sydney" on the 15th instant from stream.

COLOMBO.

Nair, Dr — Longacher, Mr W

FREMANTLE

Boda, Mr V O — Mosley, Mrs
Berger, Mr A — Groves, Mr
Mosley, Mr

MELBOURNE.

Khala, Khan Mr Sargatab, Mrs — Sledo, Mrs and child

SAIGON.

Esufali, Mr — Kikabhai, Mr

SYDNEY.

Leroux, Flipo Mr — Haaben, Mr wife and child
Leroux, Flipo Mrs and child — Leroux, Mrs G
Nicholson, Mr G G
Brial, Jean Mr — Roff, Mr
Brial, Jean Mrs and child — Deveux, Mr
Brial, Paul Mr

NOUMEA.

Bouillier Mr — Clab, Mr wife and 7 children
Salah El Din Fouad Mr — Sax Mrs
Michel, Mr wife and 2 children — Michelat, Miss

YOKOHAMA.

Lekkrag, Mr P — Tharoomull, Mr C

The Board of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway favours a scheme for a line along the Godavery Valley from Rajahmundry to Sironcha, in the Central Provinces, and has requested its Agent to approach the Madras Government on the subject.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor).

Appeal for Dismissal.

25-08. In re G and W. Act VIII of Code and in re Jamnavaho widow and minor. Bhaishunker K and G Jivanbhoi widow and others vs Thaker Vassonji Vallabhdas.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

899-07. M R Vakil. Mahomed Nubi vs Canji Kheraj Smetham B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

631-07. Tyabji D and E. Ranchordas Lukhmidas vs Jamilabai widow Mulla and M.

321-08. Crawford B and Co. A Hamid vs The Society Veneziana Steam Navigation Co Mulji and K

Long Causes.

582-07. Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vajbhukandas. Ardeser H D and Co.

256-07. Wadia G and Co. Esmail Ebrahim vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed. Payne and Co.

231-07. Mehta and S. Perorhaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Alibai Naserwanji Dalal T A Ghandy.

440-07. Bhaishunker K and C. Damoder Ramji vs Narandas Ramji Wadia Q and Co.

233-07. Captain and V Rajabally. Vishram Patel vs Nawab Syed Sirdar Allikhan Payne and Co.

384-98. Khunderao L and M. Surajmal Chandulal vs Hurmansing Cullianssing.

317-07. S B Noble. Laxmon Shivaji Deshmukh vs Ganpatrao Sarvottam Mankar Khunderao L and M

628-06. Thakurdas and Co. Kana Kera vs Kashinath Shamji Khanduji Audhale Payne and Co.

413-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Haji Osman Ibrahim Mulla and M.

286-07. Thakurdas and Co. Khunderao Anandrao vs Ritta Marea widow and others.

764-07. Captain and V. Hurgowan Ramji vs Bhut Mulji Harjiwan Little and Co.

639-07. Bicknell M and R. Joosub Peer Mahomed vs Hussonally Sullemanji Thakurdas and Co.

608-07. Tyabji D and Co. Jailal Khoobiram vs Satnaram Dumanath Mehta H M and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

505-08. Man and N. Janardhan Krishnaji vs Radhabai widow and others Shamrao M and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dbunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

(To speak to the Minutes of Order.)

338-06. Payne and Co. Sabinabibi widow vs Mahomed Hason bin Shaik Hason Makba F P Pavri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-07. Mulla and M. Manessih Jacob Manesseh vs Sapurji Hormasji Harver Jehangir G and B

654-07. Kanga and P. Sohrab Pestonji vs Marianbibi T P Pavri.

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavsha.

665-05. Wadia G and Co. Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Prilloo. Little and Co.

12-06. Tyabji D and Co. Ladoobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jebangir and S.

474-07 Crawford B and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

599-07 Mehta and S. Hussanalli Mahomedally vs. Jimabai Jamsetji R. and D.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.

421-15-171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moriba Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Husein Jariwalla Hiralal and Co.

542-06 Shamrao and M Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

804-07. Payne and Co. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, vs. Gangaprasad Dwarkaprasad Mehta and S.

790-07. Nanu H. and Co. Ebrahim Abdulally Moshala, vs. Ammrudin Mahomedbhoy Mochalla and T. A. Ghandy.

899-07. Malvi H. M. and R. Gambhurchand Kedanath, vs. Tullockchand Mawraj Mulla and M.

826-07. Kanga and P. Dewkina Wan Beharilal vs. Narayendas Narsingdas Hvlal and Co.

893-07 Jehangir M. and S. Laxman Meghaji Patell and another. vs. Ramchandra Maryaji and others. Smetham B. and Co.

916-07 Mansuklal J. and H. Lakhmidas Vasanji vs. Bai Vijkere alias Vijli and Dapthary F. and D.

199-07. In person Bai Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji Tyabji D and Co.

123-07. In person Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Kastoorbai Choonilal Shamrao M and H.

763-06. Wadia G and Co. Bai Moti widow vs Loomba Gomaji and others Payne and Co.

732-07. Jehangir G and B. R D Sethna vs Ismailji Sullemanji Thakurdas and Co.

783-05. T A Ghandy Damodardas Vandravandas vs Hatim Gulam Hoosein Wadia G and Co.

569-07. Mulji and K. Awabai vs Rustomji Pestonji Ghoregamwala F P Pavri.

253-07. Little and Co. Radhakisson Ganeshayamdas vs Heeptools Ismailji Payne and Co.

The Hongkong Government propose to close the opium divans on the 31st March, 1909, and to reduce the opium farmer's rent by 60,000 dollars per month for the remaining part of the year and to force the farmer to agree. Imperial sanction has not yet been received, adds the Hongkong correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon."

A Volume entitled "Mosquito Life," published by Messrs. Putnam, gathers together matter distributed over many books and periodicals. But it also contains a number of new facts discovered by the author, Dr Mitchell, and the late Dr. Dupree. According to the sub-title, the book treats of the habits and life cycles of the known mosquitoes of the United States; methods for their control; and gives keys for easy identification of the species in their various stages. The book is well illustrated, and is provided with a bibliography and an excellent index.

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1908.

IN MEMORIAM FR. SPIEGEL.

A PLEASANT volume of papers dealing with Iranian literature and kindred subjects and contributed by various scholars, has recently been published in memory of Professor Friedrich von Spiegel, who was once described as the most prominent member of the old Guard of Iranian and Avestic scholarship. The first paper, written by Mr. S. N. Kanga, discusses the account of the Homa tree and the ten kar-fish of the Bundahish, and compares the legend with the Biblical story of the Tree and the Serpent in the garden of Eden. Incidentally the conception of the cosmogonic or world tree supporting the universe, which is found in Scandinavian, Chaldæan, Hindu, Chinese and Japanese literature, is touched upon as serving to prove that the Iranian theory of the Homa tree and the ten encircling fish is but little removed from the old Norse idea of the great ash Yggdrasil, whose roots are buried deep in the realms of Hela, the death-goddess, and the rustle of whose boughs is the noise of Human Existence onwards from of old. Two short papers, the one comprising a critical analysis of Yasna XLVI, and the other a theory as to the original abode of the Kayanians, are followed by a calculation of India's debt to Persia from the pen of Mr. Beveridge, a retired Indian Civilian. The prehistoric relations between Iran and Egypt are discussed by Mr. Kuka, who points out the extraordinary resemblance between many Egyptian words and their synonyms in the Avesta, such as *apheru* and *apara*, meaning "the west," between the Egyptian god Hor or Horus and the Avestaic Hvar (the Sun), and the eight friends of Mithra in the Mihr Yasht and the Egyptian Xemennu, or eight gods of the elemental forces of Nature who sit with the demiurgic Re. Professor Sayce long ago laid down that one at least of the prehistoric races of Egypt exposed their dead to be devoured by birds and beasts of prey, while the judgment of the dead by Osiris, Anubis and Thoth bears a very striking similarity to the judgment of the Iranian dead by Mithra, Rashnu and Arshtat, the angel of truth and uprightness.

The comparison of the chief episodes of Iranian mythology with Hindu and Greek stories is one phase of a movement which finds much favour among folklorists and students of comparative religion. The Irish legend of Cucullin and Conloch was long ago compared by the editor of the volume before us with the Persian tale of Rustam and Sohrab ; and now Mr. Pallonji B. Desai invites our attention to the similarity of the feats of Herakles and the achievements of Verethraghna, and the Hesiodic story of the destruction of Python by Apollo and the death of Azhi at the hands of Thraetona. We must confess that such comparisons do not, to our mind, carry us much further towards any great historical or ethnological truth. They form doubtless a most seductive ground for speculation, and can be made the ground-plan of an interesting article ; but that there is any fundamental and hidden connection between Apollo and Thraetona, or Herakles and Verethraghna, we no more believe than the exploded theory of a connection between the man-god Krishna and his mother Devaki and the Virgin and Man-God of the Catholic west. Far more solidly founded are the analogies which Dr. Eugene Wilhelm draws between the folk-lore of Armenia and Iran ; for they take one back unerringly to the days when the Armenians were followers of the Zoroastrian faith, and before the zealous ministers of a Christian church bent themselves to the task of abolishing the old religion with its hosts of spirits and its veneration of the celestial bodies. The legend of Kereshaspa, which forms the subject of the thirteenth paper, is followed by a critical examination by another Parsi scholar of the various views encountered in Pahlavi writings regarding the soul of man, by several philological essays of importance and by miscellaneous papers on the Zoroastrian calendar and Zoroastrian festivals, a historical sketch of Ragha, the supposed home of Zoroaster's mother, and by a Chinese account of Persia in the sixth century A.D. The latter is an interesting document. It describes the produce of the country and its climate, declaring that the people laid in stores of ice in the hot weather, though no clue is vouchsafed as to whence they procured it ; it describes the operation of the criminal law, how that capital punishment consisted of being suspended to a pole and shot through with arrows, while lighter offences were visited with the loss of the nose or foot, the shaving of the hair on one temple, or the hanging of a heavy board round the neck. It also records that marriage with sisters, both as legal wife and concubine, was of frequent occurrence, and that any girl of surpassing beauty was invariably hauled off to the royal harem, and subsequently "given away to some man of merit as an act of grace."

Monsieur Huart, Professor at the school of living Oriental Languages, brings this interesting volume to its conclusion with a French translation of certain hitherto unpublished quatrains of Baba Tahir. They are a strange mixture of human passion and human pessimism,—these fragments of the Persian lyricist. At one moment he sings "Tes boucles de cheveux, tu les laisses prendre en chaînes sur les joues ; tu as les roses et les jacinthes mêlées ensemble. Quand tu sépares ces tresses qui semblent les cordes d'un luth, tu trouves un cœur suspendu à chaque cheveu." At another moment he cries :—"Il viendra ce jour où l'on me déposera dans l'étroit tombeau, ou j'aurai pour oreiller une brique, de l'argile aux des pierres. C'est là que les pieds sont sans force pour que je fuie les serpents, et les mains sans pouvoir pour que je combatte les fourmis." But the dominating note is passion, overshadowed by regret. Compared with "that large infidel," Omar Khayyam, Baba Tahir is but a poor poet ; and such a quatrain as the following sounds almost commonplace beside the verses which the immortal tent-maker addressed directly to his beloved :—

"Tu as une lévre de sucre, une gorge d'argent ;
J'ai un cœur de feu et des yeux humides.
Tu ne te jettes pas dans mes bras parce que tu crains
Que le feu ne fonde l'argent et l'eau (des larmes) le sucre."

THE KAISER'S CAUTION.

A SPURIOUS importance is given to the information concerning the ambassadorial shifts in Europe by Reuter's addition of the words, "this change was arranged during the Royal meeting at Cronberg." The shift mentioned, that of Sir William Goschen, British Ambassador at Vienna, to Berlin, is a perfectly normal change, and one which ought not to have had to await the meeting of the King and Kaiser at Cronberg to obtain the Imperial sanction. Sir Francis Lascelles, our present representative in Germany, has occupied the Berlin Embassy for no less than thirteen years—which we should think is a record for present day diplomats. He has arrived at the age for retirement, and as Sir William Goschen is now over sixty, and is next on the rotula for the Berlin Embassy, the change, notwithstanding its being "arranged at Cronberg," is entirely according to expectation. The only comment which can be made upon Sir William Goschen's appointment to Berlin is that in one sense it has no parallel in present day history, for our next ambassador in Germay will be a German. Sir William Goschen's father was a subject of the Hohenzollerns, who came to London and grew rich as a partner in Fruhling and Goschens of Austinfriars. Sir William's brother was the late Viscount Goschen, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's second Administration. Lord Goschen had a very distinguished career. He was already the representative of the City in Parliament and a Cabinet Minister while his brother, now Sir William Goschen, was in knickerbockers. Lord Goschen was well-known to the Kaiser, for it was the future Chancellor of the Exchequer who was deputed to visit the Court of the Kaiser's grandfather in 1880, as well as most of the political centres of Europe, in order to formulate the European concert against the Sultan of Turkey for the execution of the unperformed parts of the Treaty of Berlin. Yet, curiously enough, the Kaiser is unacquainted with Sir William Goschen, for the new Ambassador to the German Court has never served in Berlin throughout his whole career in diplomacy. Hence the probable reason why the official announcement of the change was delayed till the Kaiser met King Edward at Cronberg. What pains the Kaiser takes to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the characters of the diplomatists who are accredited to the Court of Berlin was shown in His Majesty's unfortunate interference in the appointment of Dr. Hill, a few months ago, to succeed Mr. Charlemagne Tower as the American Ambassador to Germany. The Kaiser has wisely learnt the moral of that unpleasant episode, and has waited till he could obtain the required information concerning Sir William Goschen first hand from Sir William's Sovereign himself.

REVOLT AGAINST PARTY NEWSPAPERS.

THE advice of Dr. Clifford to the Pacifists to rigidly boycott the "Daily Mail," the proposal of the London County Council, that progressive and almost omnipotent body, to boycott the "Daily Chronicle" to the extent of withholding advertisements from its columns, and the partial boycott of "The Times" by publishers who fought in the Book war, form a triple and remarkable attack on certain sections of the Press. These revolts show how increasingly difficult becomes the pursuit of a single-minded journalistic course in these days of fierce competition and free comment. Party feeling and party writing run to extremes, starting currents that try to sweep all before them as they flow. The task of providing the sinews of war that keep a newspaper afloat in the choppy sea of public opinion, is great, as is evidenced by the "many inventions," curious competitions, that, like extra sails, catch any stray breeze that might help to bring the paper boat into the safe harbour of a large income. They have naught to do with journalism, but they do, or did, appeal to the gambling instinct in the same public that resents being told the truth. They thus somewhat redress the balance of profit and loss to the paper. Whether they are healthy signs of the times is quite another affair, that only the stern moralist has time to think about in the rush and crush of modern life. The public are kittle cattle and will choose their own pet paper whoever bids them boycott one or other of the great Dailies.

ADMIRALTY SECRECY.

THERE is a good deal of outcry just now about the decision of the Admiralty to keep secret the design of new ships, but it seems to us to be no more than plain common sense. For many years we were in the habit of admitting everyone into our secrets with the exception of a few, such as the submerged torpedo tube apparatus, but now all this is changed. It is urged that whatever we do those who are most keen to know, *i.e.*, our naval rivals, will certainly find out as much as they want, but experience seems to be all on the other side. It is an undoubted fact that the design of the "Dreadnought" was kept very dark indeed, and that we have reaped the benefit of the lead we secured. Also it appears that we allowed the Germans to think that our new cruisers were to be of 15,000 tons displacement, with the result that they built a ship of that size to rival her, and now that they find that our ships are of 17,250 tons they are apparently very much annoyed and we have scored once more. Of course it is vexing to find that the new volume of "Brassey" does not contain the latest information that one wants, but no sane person would deliberately put the thirst for personal knowledge before imperial necessities.

THE "Englishman," says that the Ranchi College scheme has been finally sanctioned and building operations commence without delay.

SURGEON-GENERAL F. W. TREVOR, P. M. O., left Simla, on the 14th instant, on tour, visiting Kasauli, Rawalpindi and Murree.

PRELIMINARY arrangements for the next Census in India, which takes place in 1911, will commence next cold weather.

THERE is a further reduction, this week, of 100,000, in the number of persons in receipt of famine relief, in India ; the total being now just over 700,000.

A PRESS Communique states that the report, recently published, of a raid having been committed on the village of Hangu, on the 6th instant, is untrue.

THE number of men to be recruited, in England, next year, for the Engineering branch, of the Indian Public Works Department, will be thirty.

THE Indian Railway Conference Association, at their meeting, at Simla, next month, will consider the question of Arbitration Boards which is now ripe for their final decision.

WE hear that a feeling is abroad that "Salome" might well be omitted from the Bandmann Company's programme and a representation to that effect has been, or will be, made to the management.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. E. Holmes Smith as Economic Botanist in the Indian Agricultural Department. He will arrive in October.

CYPTAINS V. D. NESFIELD and J. B. Christian and Lieutenant D. C. V. Fitzgerald, of the Indian Medical Service. are posted, for Civil employ, in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Persia" were :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards, the Hon. Mr. J. M. Atkinson, C.S.I., and Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES AND THE TSAR.

Important Political Declarations.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 1.

THE meeting of President Fallieres and the Tsar at Reval must be regarded as an important political event not only as affording proof of the unimpaired vitality of the Franco-Russian alliance, but from its favourable effect upon the general European situation in the sense of confirming the prospects of peace which King Edward has already done so much to promote. As in the case of King Edward's visit to the Tsar, both President Fallieres and his Imperial host were attended by a full diplomatic, naval and military suite. There were frequent conversations between the Tsar and President, and long conferences between the Russian and Foreign Ministers and Diplomatists. Moreover, the Tsar has received the French Foreign Minister in private audience while President Fallieres has extended the same honour to the Russian Foreign Minister. The speeches exchanged between the Tsar and the President at the banquets on board the "Standart" and the French battleship "Verite" were of the most cordial character, and owing to the bond of alliance connecting France and Russia, were naturally couched in terms slightly more intimate than could be expected from the assurances exchanged between King Edward and the Tsar. The view generally taken in the comments of the French and Russian Press is that the Franco-Russian meeting has notably served the cause of "la paix par l'equilibre," by recognising the value and importance of the maintenance of the balance of power as an indispensable guarantee of European peace. In conversing with two French journalists, M. Izvolsky stated that the sole basis of the foreign policy of Russia has been the maintenance of European equilibrium, that it has no point against any country, but permits both France and Russia to win new friendships while retaining their old ones. He further insisted on the perfect agreement which exists between himself and his eminent colleague M. Pichon. M. Izvolsky further said that the Franco-Russian alliance was more than ever resolved to use its influence for the maintenance of peace.

The Paris "Matin" says it is informed that at the interviews at Reval between the Foreign Ministers of France and Russia it was decided, in view of the situation in Turkey, to leave in abeyance the proposals of the Russian Government regarding reforms in Macedonia, though the Russian Government has no great confidence in the reforms granted to the Turkish people. It was noted that Russia and Great Britain were now perfectly in agreement upon their policy in Persia, and that in Morocco Russia entirely concurred in France's action. The two Governments were also found to be in agreement regarding the impending loan, and the conversion into Russian Consols of 800 million francs of Treasury coupons which fall due at the end of the year.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, affirmed that the French Republic followed an exclusively pacific policy, and would employ force only in the event of its vital interests or its dignity and honour being at stake, or if the terms of the Alliance with Russia demanded it Besides that, France would strive, whether with Russia or alone, to serve as mediator for the settlement of difficulties between other countries when occasion offered. This policy was perfectly understood and fully approved by Russia.

In fact in a semi-official statement published in St. Petersburg, it is declared that in the interviews which took place between the Emperor and the President, as also in the conference held by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of both countries, complete harmony of views manifested itself on all topics of international policy. The French Press generally regard the assurances exchanged at Reval as promoting peace, justice and fraternity. Above all, the Reval meeting makes for universal peace by fortifying the pacific designs of the Russian and French understandings with Great Britain. The "Republique Francaise" is the only Paris paper which strikes a jarring note in this pacific chorus, when it remarks that France and Russia well understand how not to let the peace of the world be disturbed by some of the questions unexpectedly raised by Prussian majors.

President Fallieres brought magnificent presents to the Tsaritza and the imperial children—including a costly toy for the Tsarewitch consisting of a very perfect working model of a railway, in which the miniature locomotives were propelled by electric power. The cost of this plaything was £300

THE EXCESS OF AUTOMOBILISM.

It was Sydney Smith, I think, who said that the only effective means of preventing railway accidents would be to have a live Bishop attached to the front buffers of locomotives drawing passenger trains. I cannot remember that this humorous suggestion was ever carried out, but the railways under strong State pressure and their liability to pay more or less heavy damages for killing or maiming the lieges, have become fairly careful—at least in Europe. In [illegible] corruption, mismanagement and recklessness, the railway companies or combines hold the world's record for fatal accidents, and the annual mortality on this account accordingly reaches an appalling total. To this must now be added the increasing numbers who fall victims to the recklessness and inhumanity that seems to be ingendered by the automobile craze for rapid transit, and the tendency of motorists everywhere to arrogate to themselves the right of monopolising the road. We know that in [illegible] and public feeling is "hardening," as Mr. Burns expressed it in the House of Commons the other evening, against what can only be described as the manslaughtering excesses of motorists, and in France the public generally, but more particularly the rural population, are beginning to display a dangerous state of exasperation at the manner in which motorists tear along the roads, often at the rate of 80 or 90 miles an hour, to the imminent danger of children, old or infirm people, and the roadside inhabitants generally, to say nothing of slow-going vehicles, poultry, dogs, etc., that may happen to get in the way of these space devourers.

A fatal motor accident that has just befallen Mr. Winthrop Sands, stepson of the American millionaire, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, may perhaps moderate the mania of plutocrat motorists, American and otherwise, for furious driving.

Mr. Sands, in company with his chauffeur Pickings, left Deauville early on the morning of July 29 for the Chateau de Gregillon, a splendid castle owned by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, where the latter, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Sands' brother were staying at the time. Mr. Sands, who drove himself, was going at the rate of 100 kilometres to the hour and had almost reached the Chateau, where the party were awaiting him, when one of the tyres burst and the car was hurled against a tree, from which it cannoned off and then bounded off against another. It turned right over and Mr. Sands was pinned beneath it. Pickings fell on the road with his feet only beneath the car. Spectators of the catastrophe ran to render assistance, but their efforts were delayed by the car catching fire, which made an explosion probable. At length, when with much difficulty Mr. Sands was released, one of his legs, torn from the trunk, remained beneath the debris. He was carried into the chateau and succumbed to his terrible injuries shortly afterwards.

Mr. Sands, who was only 23 years of age, leaves a widow and two children, the youngest being only six weeks old. The chauffeur was removed to the hospital at Poissy. He escaped with very slight injuries. His boots were charred by the flames, but his legs were not touched.

THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

The success of the Young Turks appears to be complete, and the joy of the Turkish people is unbounded at the prospect of bringing the autocrat, who has so long oppressed them, under the restrictions of a constitutional regime. No official promulgation has yet been made of the terms of the Constitution granted by the Sultan, but its principal clauses are stated to be as follows :—

1. Perfect freedom for every Turkish citizen.
2. Mahomedanism to be the State religion, but other creeds to enjoy complete toleration and to be allowed to build churches.
3. A free press and freedom of meeting and speech.
4. Compulsory elementary education.
5. All citizens to be eligible for election to Parliament and every official position to be open, independent of race or creed.
6. A better system of taxation, the right of ownership, the independence of the judges and the cultivation of tribal amity.
7. Courts to be opened and free. The right of appeal and special legislation to protect witnesses from intimidation and irregular influence.
8. Abolition of confiscation of property, torture and the taking of depositions by force.
9. All civil servants to be amenable to the law.
10. Two houses of legislature to be summoned by a Speech from the Throne.
11. Both Houses to approve of the laws, which must bear the Sultan's approval.
12. The Upper Chamber to have power to reject legislation and send it back to the Lower House for amendment.
13. The Constitution to be only allowed, altered, or changed by the joint consent of the two Houses and the Sultan.

This summarised draft is not put forward as embodying exactly the proposals of the Young Turks, the authentic text of which has not yet appeared. It seems certain however that they have not yet demanded the abdication of the Sultan, but are on the contrary prepared to recognize him as Sovereign, provided that he faithfully maintains and upholds the Constitution.

Turkish reformers cannot however quite forget the conduct of the Sultan in 1876, when he crushed the nascent liberties of Turkey despite his promises to the people, and, after dismissing the legislative assembly, simply ignored the Constitution though not formally abrogating it, and so matters remained until the present day. Abdul Hamid has now however sworn before the Sheikh-ul-Islam that he will be faithful to the Constitution. On this occasion the Mahomedan dignitary conveniently brought a copy of the Koran with him, on which the Sultan took the oath, thus investing it with much additional sanctity. His Majesty's declaration is stated to have been :—

"I have been made very happy by the thanks of my people. I swear and adjure you to declare in my name, that I will execute to the letter the Constitution which I have granted to my faithful people. Nobody can stop me."

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, in reporting this declaration to a Young Turk deputation, said :—"I inform you that this declaration has been made with the Sultan's hand on the Koran, and that his Majesty declared that all useful reforms will be made when required."

There have been some great popular demonstrations at the Porte and near Yildiz Kiosk with the object of expressing joy at the constitutional concessions ; but it would not be correct to say that the Sultan himself has really become more popular personally. The situation at Constantinople, as in the provinces, is, in fact, full of danger, for the Sultan is doing his utmost to conciliate the army, and the question arises whether the Reformers will be able to retain their present hold on the military element. The Young Turks are, however, practically masters of Constantinople and the European provinces, and, except in the capital, the feeling is decidedly unfavourable to the Sultan. Even in Constantinople many [illegible] heard in the recent street demonstrations. Everybody, says Reuter's Constantinople correspondent, is greatly impressed by the perfect organisation of the movement and the absolute discipline on all ranks, and it is remarkable that the directing hand is still invisible, and unknown.

It is generally believed that the success of the reformers has struck a severe blow, if it has not completely overthrown, the prestige and ascendance recently enjoyed by Germany at Constantinople, so that Power has so completely identified herself with Abdul Hamid and the proceedings of the old "regime." British influence is now again to the fore, and there has been a remarkable outburst of pro-British feeling among all classes of the population, especially the Moslems.

There is [illegible] the treatment of Macedonian reforms initiated by the Powers will undergo a complete transformation. In the face of the establishment of constitutional government, it is extremely doubtful whether the Powers will be able to persist in their present [illegible] Powerforms have now become general throughout the Empire, and the people will have to be left to work out their own salvation.

C. D. WILLIAMS.

THE AMERICANS IN NEW ZEALAND.

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Crowd Resents Naval Patrol.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

A telegram from Auckland states that a crowd threatened a patrol from the American Fleet, which was collecting stragglers, because the patrol was handling the sailors roughly. The patrol then drew their revolvers, when the police arrived on the scene, drove the crowd back, and escorted the patrol to the wharf.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

A telegram from Auckland states that the American Fleet has sailed for Sydney.

THE ERICHSEN EXPEDITION.

Explorer's Terrible Death.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The Danish Arctic expedition to Greenland, news of which was received last week, has arrived at Bergen.

It reports that a great sledge expedition to explore the unknown north-east coast was despatched in the spring of 1907 from the ship, which was then 76 3-4 degrees north.

M. Erichsen, the leader, and his two companions who were lost were weather-bound on the coast throughout the summer. They perished in attempting to return over the inland ice.

The corpse of one was found in a crevice. Beside the body were sketches showing the results of their work and also a diary in which the following was written: —"I perished at 79 degrees north under hardships in returning over the inland ice, in November. I arrived here under a waning moon and cannot go on owing to frozen feet and to the darkness. The corpses of the others are in the middle of the fjord."

The bodies of the others were not found.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Mischievous Rumours of War.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Swansea, deplored persons spreading the belief that war between Great Britain and Germany was inevitable.

Such a war, he said, would be a wicked and hellish crime. There was nothing to fight for. We were told that the colonies could be saved, but the great communities of Canada, Australia, South Africa and India were working out their own destinies which could not be altered by the result of such a struggle.

A SHIFT OF AMBASSADORS.

Effect of the Cronberg Meeting.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Sir William Goschen, the British Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed to Berlin. This change was arranged during the Royal meeting at Cronberg.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Worst Depression for Many Years.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

It is stated that the Manchester Cotton Trade depression is worse than known for a quarter of a century, and the continuance of short time working is foreshadowed.

JAPANESE SEAL POACHERS.

Ships Captured.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Advices from Washington state that the Department of Justice has been advised that the Japanese ships "Hinser Maru" and "Parki Maru" have been captured in the Behring Sea on a charge of seal poaching.

The crews totalling fifty-nine will be taken to Unga in Alaska.

MR. W. CHURCHILL.

Engagement Announced.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementina Hozier, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hozier.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Progress to Medina.

LONDON, AUGUST 15

Advices from Constantinople state that the Hedjaz Railway has reached Medina.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Queen Ena of Spain has arrived in London. Her Majesty will afterwards proceed to the Isle of Wight. King Alfonso follows shortly.

EXODUS OF TURKS FROM EGYPT.

Refugees Return Home.

THE KHEDIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Five hundred Turks and Armenian refugees sailed for Constantinople to-day, from Alexandria.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

A telegram from Alexandria states that the steamer "Romania," conveying the five hundred refugees to Constantinople, has returned, owing to a revolt regarding victuals. The ringleaders have been arrested.

The Khedive has arrived in Constantinople. He was greeted at the station by delegates of the Porte, the Young Turkey Party, the Army and by a number of Egyptians.

LATER.

Riza Pasha, formerly Turkish Minister for War, has refunded about £200,000, which he amassed while in office. He has been permitted to return to his home.

It is hoped that other imprisoned officials will do likewise, thereby relieving the pressure on the Treasury.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The "Romania" has restarted from Alexandria with the refugees for Constantinople.

MARINE INSURANCE GAMBLING

Ministerial Protest.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill is urgently convening a conference of shipowners and underwriters to consider measures for suppressing illegitimate gambling in ships under the "Policy proof of Interest" Insurance system, by which persons totally without interest in ships practically bet that ships will be lost.

It is suspected that the gamblers sometimes resort to foul play.

NEW MILITARY AIRSHIP.

Overturned by the Wind.

OCCUPANTS UNHURT.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The new British Military airship called the "Dirigible No. 1" made a successful ascent at Aldershot yesterday, manœuvring for sixteen minutes.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The new Army airship the "Dirigible No. 1" when descending at Farnborough was overturned by a gust of wind. The propeller was bent and the envelope torn.

The occupant clung to the shroud and escaped unhurt. The damage done to the airship was slight.

ANTI-NEGRO RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Swift Revenge for an Outrage.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Serious rioting has occurred between Whites and Negros at Springfield, Illinois, as the result of an assault on a white woman.

The Whites burned most of the Negro quarter and lynched a negro.

Two were killed and seventy-five injured in the riots.

There was a further outbreak to-day. The mob controls the city. All the State Militia have been summoned.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Quest of a Mysterious Continent.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The eminent Dr. Charcot has sailed from Havre, for the Antarctic, in an eight-hundred ton barque, in quest of a mysterious continent, which is supposed to exist.

NEW P. AND O. LINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The new P. and O. Liner "Morea" of 11,500 tons was launched to-day on the Clyde.

CRICKET,

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Kent has beaten Somerset by an innings and 114 runs at Taunton.

Playing on the Oval, Yorkshire beat Surrey by seven wickets.

Gloucester beat Warwickshire at Cheltenham by ten wickets.

The Philadelphians beat the M. C. C. by 25 runs at Lords.

Hampshire beat Northampton by 115, playing on the latter's ground.

The matches between Sussex and Worcester and Middlesex and Lancashire were drawn.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Derbyshire has beaten Notts by 36 runs.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day, and the same Co.'s s.s. "Victoria" left for Colombo and Australia also at 2 p m.. to-day.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 13th instant.

ACCIDENT AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Balloon Explodes.

LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

SIX INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

At the Franco-British Exhibition to-day, the balloon of the American, Captain Lovelace, while being inflated, exploded, causing a huge flame to burst forth. Captain Lovelace's girl-secretary was incinerated, and six others injured, including Captain Lovelace. The Exhibition shook, as if by an earthquake, and great excitement prevailed in the buildings.

HOME RAILWAY RETURNS.

Huge Decrease.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The English Railway returns for the half-year ending June 30th show a decrease of £1,188,000 in net revenue.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

It is announced that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is enciente.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The death is announced from New York of the Evangelist Ira D. Sankey.

[Ira David Sankey was born in Edinburgh, Lawrence Co., Pa., September 28, 1840. He was for 29 years associated with the late Dwight L. Moody. Rev. Sankey was the compiler of "Sacred Songs and Solos," "The Christian Choir," and others, in Great Britain, and has composed many of the tunes in the Moody and Sankey Gospel Hymns in America, such as "The Ninety and Nine." "When the Mists have Rolled Away;" "Faith is the Victory;" "A Shelter in the Time of Storm," etc., together with a number of hymns. Since the death of Mr. Moody he has been engaged in lecturing on his favourite theme of Sacred Song and Story Singing through Egypt and Palestine; Memories of Moody, etc., in America and Great Britain; his compilations of hymns and tunes have had a larger circulation than any books of the kind ever published.]

THE ARMS ACT.

Seizure of Unlicensed Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 15.

The Rangoon Police have made a very important seizure of firearms, including 12 double-barrelled fowling pieces and 2 revolvers.

Inspector Castor received a report last week from Mr. Kulaman, a foreigner, of Messrs. Kulaman and Co., gun repairers, of the loss of a pocket revolver, given him for repair by an up-country missionary.

At the time Inspector called at the shop to investigate the case, Private Marchant, of the Devonshire Regiment, was also in the premises, and asked Mr. Kulaman if he had disposed of his gun, on commission sale. The Inspector became suspicions and followed Marchant to the British Infantry Barracks, and ascertained from him that Mr. Kulaman regularly sold firearms on commission for persons desirous of selling them.

Further enquiries resulted in a report being made to the Commissioner of Police, and as Mr. Kulaman had no license to sell firearms, but only one to make repairs, his premises were searched and the above number of firearms was seized, and Mr. Kulaman was arrested and placed before the District Magistrate to-day and remanded.

Inspector Castor also found out that Private Marchant's gun was sold to an Eurasian, named Rozario, a clerk in the Public Works Department, who bought it for Rs. 80, and Mr. Kulaman was paid a commission on Rs. 80.

Privates Luxton and Richards, of the Devons, also negotiated with Mr. Kulaman, to dispose of their guns in the same way. All three soldiers said they had been allowed to draw their arms on permits from the Store-Room by the Commanding Officer, and to sell them on commission through Messrs Kaluman and Co.

The Police regard the discovery of this trade in firearms as most important, as, hitherto, they had been quite unable to trace the sources of supply, when burglars appeared in the town and committed dacoities, burglaries and even murder by the aid of firearms.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Sales Exceed Estimates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The policy to which the Government of India have committed themselves, of restricting opium sales, does not appear to be having the expected result.

The returns which are published to-day show that the Indian opium revenue for the past month is Rs. 5,00,000 larger than the estimate, and for the current official year, to date, Rs. 43,00,000 larger than the estimate.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Viceroy's Approval of Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The Secretary to the British Indian Association has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 11th August:—

"I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of an appeal made by your Association to its countrymen, which the Viceroy was glad to receive, and to say that His Excellency thinks it very satisfactory."

THE Government of India are already placing large orders at home for railway rolling-stock to be supplied next year.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Manicktolla Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

At yesterday's hearing of the charges against the accused persons in the Manicktolla Bomb case, the approver and Major Black were recalled and examined by Mr. Norton, and there was some discussion as to the fairness of recalling the approver after the accused had been examined.

Violent Placards in Dacca.

CALL ON "SONS OF INDIA."

At Dacca, on the morning of the 12th instant, was placarded the following notice in Bengali printed in bold blue characters:—

"Wake up, sons of India, wake up. Instead of one head of a Bengalee, chop off one hundred heads of the Feringhees."

A correspondent, who informs "The Englishman" of this, remarks it is strange that, in spite of the watch of "parrawallas," the man who stuck up the notice in so many and so public places was not caught in the act. There were several placards in front of the Dacca Courts, outside on walls of shops and one outside the door of the Pleaders' sitting-room, this latter being taken down by Syed Aulad Hossain, Khan Bahadur, to send to the District Magistrate.

District Munsiff Suspended.

EARLY ARREST PROBABLE.

Tha following telegram appears to-day in the "Bengalee":—

Naraingani, August 15.—Abinash Chandra Chakrabutty, First Munsiff of Naraingani, whose house was searched on the 22nd June ast, and against whom Narendra Gossain, the approver, made many incriminating statements, has been suspended by order of the High Court. He made over charge this morning to the Fourth Munsiff. It is rumoured that he will be arrested soon.

Tinnevelly Riot Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

In the Tinnevelly riot case, the examination of the defence witnesses having concluded, the Court has been occupied for the past two days in listening to the addresses of vakils on behalf of their respective clients.

Mr. S. Narayanaswmy Iyer addressed the Court for six hours on behalf of his client, Gurumatha Iyer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Guruswamy Iyer commenced his address on behalf of Loganatha Iyer yesterday at noon, and had just concluded, when the Court adjourned for lunch this afternoon.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Madras Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, in the Madras Sedition case, yesterday, after his statement in the Lower Court had been read, made a further lengthy statement.

Mr. Venkataramana Iyer then examined the witnesses for the defence and addressed the jury on behalf of the accused.

The Bombay Anjumani-Islam has passed the following resolution:—

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay indignantly repudiates the outrages perpetrated in different parts of India and is strongly of opinion that it is necessary for the welfare and progress of India that any criticisms of the action of the Government or suggestions for the better government or more beneficial administration of India should take the form of constitutional action and regrets the recent disturbances of the public peace in Bombay.

The Anjuman looks with satisfaction on the loyal attitude of the Musalmans not only in this Presidency but all over India.

TRIAL OF FIREMAN COLLINS.

Found "Not Guilty."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

T. E. Collins, fireman, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was tried at the High Court Sessions yesterday, for having, on the 9th July last, while under the influence of liquor, set a locomotive engine in motion at Khurda Road station, and then jumped off, no one being on the engine.

The jury, by a majority of 8 to 1, found him "not guilty," and he was discharged.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

Provision for Construction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

The provision, so far made, for construction work upon the Lower Ganges Bridge, consists of 25 lakhs of rupees, which was budgetted for this spring, and it is unlikely that more will be required this year, as only preliminary work will, in any case, be possible for some months to come.

The work itself will, probably, take six years to complete. The Engineering Committee's report is expected in about three weeks, and no decision as to the agency by which the undertaking is ultimately to be carried through or financed is likely to be come to before the decision of this Committee has been submitted to the Secretary of State.

MESSRS. Head, Wrightson and Co. of the Teesdale Ironworks, have received an order for 32 carriage underframes for the South Indian Railway Co. each to be 50ft. long and 7ft wide and complete with bogies buffing and draw gear, axle boxes, and vacuum brake fittings.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir John Hewett's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 15.

During his Monsoon tour, Sir John Hewett addressed the citizens of Lucknow, Agra and Allahabad on the present political situation.

He reviewed the occurrences in Bengal, and said that he believed the mass of the people in Agra and Oudh were free from the taint of disloyalty; but sedition-mongers were at work, and he had read a pamphlet, which was addressed to the Punjabis and circulated at Aligarh, urging them to raise a revolution, to assassinate the English and cut off the Expeditionary Force against the Zakka Khel, by destroying the lines of communication.

In Agra, a Bengali was arrested in possession of suspicious articles which might be used for causing explosions, and correspondence with him which seemed to connect him with the Bengal Anarchists. These facts, said his Honour, show the danger of Anarchists invading these Provinces.

He was pleased to be able to say that the Press of the United Provinces bore no resemblance to the ultra-violent Bengali press; but there was no doubt the tone of the Press had deteriorated, and there can be no question that if law and order were to be maintained, that tone of writing in many Indian Presses, should be changed, and "I intend to insist on the enforcement of the law in respect of seditious writings."

His Honour then invited the co-operation of the citizens. He said the fear was very prevalent, that if information is given against offenders they may retaliate on those who give it; but no State can properly be governed unless its members are prepared to make some sacrifice. He cited the case of the Aligarh man. It was known that he was present in Meerut, Aligarh, Agra and Moradabad before the date of his arrest, yet only one gentleman came forward to give information.

With reference to house-searching, he said that he had impressed on those responsible that the practice of indiscriminate search, without evidence, or reasonable suspicion, would not be tolerated by him. At the same time there must be no room for doubt. Asked what Government intends to do, Sir John said:—"So long as I am in charge of the Government of these Provinces, I mean to employ all the power that that legislature has given me to maintain law and order, and to suppress disorder and sedition. I can assure you, that I am in earnest in this determination." He continued: "There can be no industrial development unless peace and quiet remain among us. The difficulties of developing this country are being accentuated by the reputation recently gained for insecurity. I have on former occasions insisted that both European and Indian capital is essential if its resources are to be properly explored. There are several enterprises in these Provinces that rely on the provision of capital from England, the supply of which seemed assured less than a year ago but which have had to be definitely postponed."

In conclusion, he exhorted the citizens to help Government to the best of their ability.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Reply to Interrogatories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council the Hon. Rai Kishori Goswami Bahadur asked:—"Will Government be pleased to consider the expediency of disclosing the grounds which led the police (a) to suspect some respectable men in Bhatpara, notably a Pandit, who is well known for his Sanskrit erudition and for his purity of character, having been concerned in what is popularly known as the Kaukinara bomb outrage; (b) to search their houses, and then arrest them and bring them up for trial in the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah; and (c) to withdraw the prosecution without disclosing the charges on which they were put on their trial.

The Hon. Mr. Streatfeild replied:—It is inevitable that, when some persons in respectable positions are undoubtedly guilty of crime, the mere fact of respectability will not shield other respectable persons from suspicion, when information is received and evidence exists against them. It is also unavoidable that prompt action must be taken on information and evidence produced in such cases if action is to be of any use. Hence there is unfortunately in such cases and under such circumstances the possibility of causing annoyance and inconvenience to persons who may afterwards appear or prove to be innocent. The police have avoided, and do avoid, this as much as possible, and exercise all care that they can consistently with the public safety. It is impossible to disclose the grounds on which action was taken in this particular case."

COUNCILS EXPANSION SCHEME.

The Committee's Sittings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The sittings of the Councils Committee upon the Councils Expansion scheme at Simla are temporarily suspended, owing to the absence of Mr. Meston and Mr. Harvey on tour. The latter is expected back on the 2nd proximo and the former is also due there shortly, when the remaining questions, which are understood to refer chiefly to the Provincial Councils and the matter of the discussion of finance in the Imperial Councils, will, no doubt, be taken up next month.

THE sudden death occurred, on the 14th instant, of Mr. Gordon Mitchell Wallace, of Messrs. Wallace Mytton and Co. Mr. Wallace came out to India 11 years ago, to Messrs. Landale and Clark.

MURDER BY A RAJA.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 16.

Mr. D. L. Johnstone, Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli, has just concluded the trial of an important murder case which has caused considerable stir in the district and which is generally known as the Sheogarh case. Allegations of a somewhat serious nature were made during the course of the trial against a wealthy talukdar of Oudh, the Raja of Sheogarh. The curious part of the case is that the district police were abused and blamed both by the prosecution and defence. The prosecution allege that the police have failed in their duty and have not investigated the case properly through corrupt motive, and the defence say that a false case has been started against them by the police to extort money from the Raja. Thirteen men are accused of having beaten a Brahman to death with lathis. The deceased is said to have made himself obnoxious to the Raja. All the accused are servants and tenants of the Raja.

Of the thirteen accused Nos. 7 to 13 were challaned by the Police, and the first six have been arrested under the warrant of the Magistrate. Accused are alleged to have killed deceased at noon on the 7th April while he was going to the thana to make a report against the zilladar and servants of the Raja on behalf of a friend of his named Salig Ram, who also had accompanied him.

Salig Ram Asharfi Lal, brother, and Gur Dut, son of deceased, are the principal witnesses.

Salig Ram deposed that they were attacked by accused in a grove, he having also received some blows. He ran to the deceased's house and informed his relatives.

The deceased's brother and son deposed to their finding deceased at the grove while still living. They enquired the names of the persons who had attacked him, and he gave the names of all the thirteen accused. Deceased died within four hours and before any dying declaration could be taken or the police be informed.

The choukidar of the village, who had gone to the thana with Asharfi to make a report, deposed to the above facts, but said he was in mortal fear as two of the Raja's servants had told him that his nose would be cut off if he said anything against accused.

The reply of the police to the allegations against them is that no witnesses, except the near relatives of the deceased, are willing to come forward owing to the influence of the Raja. There is no other evidence of motive or of the crime, and witnesses who were described by Salig Ram as cognisant of both, when called by the Judge, disclaimed all knowledge of it.

The result of the "post-mortem" examination is that deceased had received serious injuries all over the body and the most serious was a fracture of the skull.

The defence deny the charge and plead "alibi." It was also urged on their behalf that deceased could not have named the accused. The cumulative effect of the injuries, and especially that of the skull, must have made him absolutely unconscious.

Two medical experts, i.e., Captain C. Dykes, Civil Surgeon of Rae Bareli, and Colonel Anderson, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, were examined by the prosecution and defence, respectively.

There is some difference of opinion between the two as to the degree of the improbability of the deceased having spoken after receiving injuries as deceased had received.

Captain Dykes says that it is improbable that deceased spoke after receiving injuries but not impossible, and if there is reliable evidence that he spoke, he would believe it. Deceased might have been in his senses till the last.

Colonel Anderson is of opinion that it was highly improbable, almost impossible, that the deceased spoke. He says he would question the veracity of even a Roman Catholic priest if he reported that a dying man under similar conditions had spoken to him. He thinks deceased lost his senses within half an hour of receiving injuries and never recovered them again.

Captain Dykes also deposed that before he had received the corpse of deceased for "post-mortem" examination an attempt was made to bribe him. An elderly man named Babu Rai, who is naib of the Raja of Sheogarh, called upon him and asked him to keep his "post-mortem" examination confidential and hinted that he (Babu Rai) had Rs. 400 in his carriage outside. Babu Rai was turned out by witness.

The Judge reserved judgment, which is expected to be delivered in a day or two.

DEATH OF THE HEIR-APPARENT.

Junagadh in Mourning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, AUGUST 16.

Shahzada Serzaman Khan, the heir-apparent, died last night at 8 o'clock after a brief illness, and was buried this morning with full military honours. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were packed with immense crowds, and the bier was followed by thousands, including all the nobles, high officials, sardars and amirs on foot. The troops which took part in the procession were the Imperial Lancers, His Highness' Body-Guard, the Lal Risala, the Khas party and the Arab Irregulars. Junagadh is plunged in mourning on account of the sorrowful event.

FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Gratuity for Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

A gratuity for all ranks employed in the Mohmand Expedition is announced, at the rate of Rs. 24 per share for British, and half that amount for Native ranks.

COTTON IN THE BERARS.

Opening of a New Mill.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE AT AKOLA.

THE past week has seen an interesting extension of industrial enterprise in India by the starting of cotton mills at Akola in the Berars. A special train took a number of guests invited from Bombay whilst others foregathered from outlying parts. The mill has been built by Messrs. Daya Madon & Co. of Cutch, the architect being Mr. N. J. Sanjana of Bombay. The mill is equipped with 21,408 spindles and 418 looms. A noteworthy feature is the erection of workmen's dwellings and the opening of a store for the hands is in contemplation.

Amongst a large number of guests present at the ceremony of starting the Mills were the following gentlemen:—

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Goverdhabdas Goculdas Texpal, Mr. G. L. Pasta, Mr. Gokuldas Premji, Mr. Mathuradas Vassonji Khimji, Mr. L. Roy Sampat, Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. Wm. Dunkerley, Mr. Gopaldas Trikamjee, Mr. Vassonji Bhugvandas, Mr. Waghjee Muljee, Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga, Mr. A. Hoossein, Mr. P. K. Bamjee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. R. M. Lowjee, Mr. Damodar R. Lakhmidas, Mr. Pestonji B. Lala, Mr. N. J. Sanjana, Dr. Gidh, Mr. Barr (District Judge of Akola), Mr. O'Grady (Assistant District Judge, Akola), Mr. Coventry (the Superintendant of Police, Akola), Dr. Mrs. and Miss Chapman (the Civil Surgeon) Akola, Mr. R. P. Bhat, Mr. R. M. Deshpanday, Mr. B. Y. Kholkute, Mr. K. E. Sanjana, Mr. T. Rattonji, Mr. M. P. Walsh, Mr. Jamsetjee Dastoor and family, Mr. K. E. Sanjana, Mr. N. E. Sanjana, Mr. K. G. Damley, Mr. R. V. Mahajanee, Mr. P. G. Kanga, Mr. Klotze, Mr. Phillips, Rao Bahadur D Vinayak, Rao Bahadur Bhagwat, Mr. K. J Dastoor, Mr. J. H. B. Vicajee, Mr. Khatow Hemraj, Dr. D. G. Vias.

At a luncheon given in the mills there was a large company over which Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga presided, being supported by Mr. F. L. Crawford and Captain Coventry, District Commissioner of Police. Mr. Kanga welcomed the distinguished visitors and said that after only a few minutes conversation with Mr. Crawford that day he discovered that he was very sympathetic, able and conscientious officer and a model Deputy Commissioner. It was sometime thought in India he said, that some of the English Officers of the present generation did not enter into the thoughts, customs, feelings and realised the aspirations of the Indians; in short, they seldom came in touch with the Indians as the sympathetic Englishmen of the preceding generations. But he considered that the presence in India of the officers of the stamp of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Edwardes in Bombay and other like board-minded Englishmen would tend much to obviate this complaint. He further eulogised the services rendered to our Company by Mr. J. Knowles of Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Company., who always cheerfully assisted the Agents of the Company with his advice and would not shirk the tiresome journey to Akola at the sacrifice of comfort and time and that in fact Mr. Knowles treated the Mill as his child.

Mr. Crawford, in reply, said it had been to him a great pleasure to be able to attend that gathering, and if his presence in any way assisted or helped forward that new enterprise he was very glad. In his opinion it was one of the chief duties of a Government official to assist all enterprises of a nature like this, and to him it was one of the most pleasant duties which he had ever to perform. (Applause.) They should all work together to improve and extend the industries of India, and to his knowledge there was no official who was not willing to bear a part in such work. (Applause.) He had heard with regret that the management had met with difficulties in the course of their work and sincerely hoped such difficulties had now all been overcome. He thought the Board of Directors had reason to congratulate themselves on the very fine buildings which had been erected for the Company and one point on which he desired to offer his personal congratulations was the idea which had led them to erect quarters for employees. That was an important course of action from more than one point of view. To those financially interested in the Company it was of importance because it was a greater safeguard of the employees' health, and he believed the fitter a man was the better work he would do. It was also very desirable that their town should not be overcrowded, and by building these capacious quarters, the firm took so many of the lowest classes from the already overcrowded bazaars of the town. (Applause). He hoped the new mill would give employment to a large number of hands all the year round and supply the residents of the district with a cheap yet reliable class of goods, for which there was at present a big demand. He hoped for the success of the mill and declared that he would do all he could to assist it in its objects. In conclusion Mr. Crawford proposed in cordial terms success to the new mill.

The company afterwards adjourned to a platform in the weaving shed for the actual opening ceremony when Mr. G. K. Parekh read the following address:—

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Akola and Mid-India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, I cordially welcome you one and all and thank you for having so kindly responded to our invitation to be present here this afternoon. It is a matter of no little gratification to see, amongst you, gentlemen who have come all the way from Bombay at the sacrifice of much personal convenience and of pressing engagements to honour us by their presence.

It is a matter of surprise that Textile Industry should still be in its infancy in Berar which is one of the largest cotton growing centres in India. This District offers great potential advantages to Mill enterprise and recognising the great commercial and economic benefit expected to accrue to the shareholders of our Company in particular and to this province in general, the promoters of this Company wisely selected Akola as an ideal place for the establishment of cotton mills. Berar is generally fortunate in its cotton crop, as an absolute failure of the monsoon is seldom known in this district. If rainfall is deficient in the South-West it is made up from that in the South East. The cotton can be had here naturally at cheaper rates, and almost all the varieties of cotton for turning out different counts of yarn are obtainable here. You are perhaps aware that the maxim that it is most paying to work a mill in the district where the raw product, viz., cotton is growing, has been demonstrated with marked success in America, and we have reasonable hopes that the same success will attend our enterprise here. By saving railway freight, ginning profits, pressing and other charges we evidently enjoy a unique advantage over other mills situate away from cotton-growing districts. Moreover Akola being a great commercial centre, we hope and expect the merchants in this district will lend their whole-hearted support and encouragement by purchasing our goods and the people by using the same.

This Company was registered in Bombay on 23rd July 1906 with a capital of Rs. 7,50,000 divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 500 each, and we feel no less proud than happy to announce that the

Bombay and up-country people having with keen commercial instinct perceived the superb advantages that will in all likelihood result from the working of our mill, took up all the shares of the Company within a comparatively short period.

It was first proposed to commence with 16,000 spindles and 300 looms, but with a view to take advantage of the favourable rates of machinery then current with a decided tendency towards rising, and also with a view to expand the margin of profits and reduce the ratio of working expenses, we decided it advisable to start with 21,408 spindles and 418 looms. Care has been taken to equip the mills on the latest improved principles, and the comforts of the workmen—an important factor in the economy of large organizations—have not been ignored.

In order to provide our mill-hands with residential comforts in a place like Akola where house accommodation is small and rents high, we have started building sanitary blocks on a piece of land adjoining the mill premises.

It has been fully recognised in England as well as in India that it is the duty of mill-owners to provide comfortable and sanitary quarters for the large body of workmen employed by them who are primarily instrumental in obtaining profits for their Companies. Bombay Millowners, though they ignored this fact in the past, are now realising the necessity and wisdom of comfortably housing their workmen, but owing to the abnormal rise in the value of land in Bombay they find themselves in a more or less helpless position. In this direction the Empress Mills in Nagpur have set a noble example worthy of being emulated and followed with great and undoubted advantage, and we, being fully alive to this fact, are giving our careful attention to the well-being and requirements of our mill-hands.

The mill buildings which you will presently have the opportunity of inspecting were designed by the Company's Architect Mr. N. J. Sanjana.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Knowles, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., of Bombay, and Mr. J. Herbert Dunkerley of Bombay for their kind assistance in the splendid arrangement of machinery and design of the engines, Mr. Knowles has evinced a personal interest in our enterprise and it is impossible to estimate his services too highly. He has rendered valuable service and advice not only with regard to the machinery and engines but also in connection with the erection of the mill buildings. Though always engrossed in the extensive business of his own he never shirked a tiresome journey to Akola at the loss of his valuable time. He invariably cheerfully responded to the summons to proceed to Akola to advise on numerous difficult points which arose from time to time. In fact, he has identified himself with the interests of the Company, for every corner of the mill bears witness to his masterly and resourceful brain, and our cordial and special thanks are due to him.

Whilst reference is made to the services of several gentlemen who helped us, it would be ungrateful on my part not to refer to the encouragement and help we have received from the Government—from the Deputy Commissioners downwards. We recognise with feeling of gratitude the fact that Government are always prompt and willing to render effective assistance and support to Mill Industry and other like enterprises, and our Company is fortunate in securing their support. The presence amongst us this afternoon of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Crawford affords in itself sufficient evidence of the keen interest evinced by Government in the welfare of our Company, and we confidently hope he and his successors in office will continue to extend their generous help and support to our undertaking. We tender Mr. Crawford our cordial thanks for finding time to be present here amongst us this afternoon at considerable inconvenience in spite of his many official engagements and duties.

Mr. J. Knowles also spoke, and said :—

As Mr. Goculdas has so kindly referred to my participation in the building and equipment of this mill, I wish to tender him my best thanks for the eloquent terms in which he has expressed his appreciation of my work in particular, and of my firm in general. It is indeed a pleasant feeling to know that one's efforts have met with such a hearty recognition. I must not, however, lay claim to being the head and front of all these building operations, as it is my experience that however carefully one may design and draw plans for structures of this class, the practical operations are apt to go wrong if the executive staff are not of the right quality. In this particular case, I am pleased to say the Agents have been most fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Runchoddass to supervise the general work in conection with the buildings and the erection of the textile madeinery. Mr. Ranchodass has put his best efforts into the work and has at all times evinced a zealous disposition to see that the work was done in an efficient manner and I feel confident that he will continue to exercise those high qualifications in the future working of the Mill. These remarks as to the help rendered by the executive staff would not be complete, were I to neglect expressing my appreciaton, of the skill and exceptional care in which the boilers, engines and gearing have been erected by your engineer, Mr. Amratlal, who, I may inform you, is a young engineer of modest demeanour, and judging from the quality of his work at this mill, I have every hope of seeing him rise to the top of his profession. Coming to the commercial features of this venture, I think it is safe to assume that you will agree with me as showing great courage and enterprise on the part of Bombay merchants to build a mill so far away from their native city, and which to the uninitiated public may appear as a hazardous undertaking, but were they acquainted, as I am, with the astute business capacity of Bhatia merchants, they would feel that nothing has been left unconsidered by the Agents of this mill in regard to the potential value of this district for the manufacture and sale of textile products. As the success of all industrial ventures depends largely on the grit and business capabilities of the managing agents, it affords me much pleasure to be able to say that in Mr. Vassonji will be found the requisite qualifications. I do not say this as from casual observation of a short acquaintance, as having known him from the commencement of his business career, I have had special opportunities of watching the consistent manner in which he has grown into strength, and I now congratulate him of the early materialisation of his venture, and in this connection, I would couple the name of his energetic secretary, Mr. Perozshaw Bamji, who has shown himself to be a most painstaking and conscientious official, and in view of his early training having been in law, it will enable him to judge men and solve business problems with special acumen.

I wish the Mill every success and prosperity, and hope ere long to see its shares quoted at a premium.

Mr. Crawford, again made a short speech commenting on the excellent arrangement of the mills and Mrs. Chapman then presented memorial gifts to the architect and heads of various departments.

Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parekh remarked that the great remedy for India's poverty and that unrest of which we had lately seen examples was the further extension of industrial concerns in the country. The less the people depended on agriculture and the more occupations there were established the better-off would the natives of India be, and the closer would grow the ties between Government and people.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Professor Welinkar's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a meeting was held, last Saturday evening, at the Anjuman Islam Hall, when Professor N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL. B., delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Education of Women in England." Quite appropriate to the occasion, the meeting was presided over by that talented Lady Doctor, Miss M. Benson, M. B.

In the course of a long and able lecture, Professor Wellinkar observed that but for the exigencies of some practical details in regard to the arrangement of the subject he would have preferred delivering his present lecture on the education of women along with the companion lecture on the education of men which was already delivered by him a few weeks ago. He had then spoken of the extraordinary amount of interest evinced by all classes of people in England for the education of men. The lecturer said that interest was evinced in a greater degree for the education of women and it was due to a general movement in connection with the elevation of womanhood in England. Society in England has entered upon a new conception of what it should give to its womankind. Its welfare was bound up in a vital manner with the cause of women. Everywhere it was heard that "if you take care of your woman, the race would take care of itself." It is this feeling that has revolutionised man in all departments of life. The women problem is attracting a vast amount of attention and interest from all thinking minds. It was no longer considered as a fad. Previous to the middle of the 19th century the women of England were brought up for refineness and accomplishments of polished Society. All their interests and responsibilities were connected with and restricted with home. Beyond home women had little sphere. Home and its interests occupied the whole canvas of women's life. Now things were changed and society had risen to-day to the conception of the education of women as a preparation for life. The old view of women's education for accomplishment had taken the place of preparation for life. Here the lecturer dwelt at length how the education in the various schools in England has been directed to make them fit for this preparation of life and how the women of England fought hard for, being admitted into the various occupations of life and how they have triumphed over all difficulties. The chief factors of their success were due to :

(1) Humanism i.e. looking upon education as a life, a natural human process dominated neither by intellectualism or by examinations ; (2) athleticism, strong womanhood obtained by a proper training of the muscles and body; (3) esstheticism, the production of taste and appreciation for beauty, and (4) self-government; one of the most striking feature of educational institutions in England was the great love for self-government. Women in these schools govern themselves and one another. The capacity for govering themselves among English ladies was extraordinary.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Then the learned lecturer offered some suggestions for improving the femal education in Bombay. He said the subject of woman's education here is now occupying some public attention and it was a happy augury for the real and substantial progress of our Indian communities. The undesirable feature of the education of our girls at present is that it is dominated by two evils, intellectualism and examination fad. Our ambiton is that they should be able to impress people with their learning and that they should take degrees and distinguish themselves at the University. The lecturer said this was a mistake and would tend to lower and obscure the ideal of the education of our girls. Their education must be made more human and natural than bookish. The education must not only safeguard but improve the health and strength of our girls. Lastly, the lecturer said that we should attempt a kind of education whereby the mother may be emancipated from the imprisoned influence of seclusion.

PRESIDENTS ADDRESS.

Dr. Benson, the President, then said that she had listened to the lecture with interest and approval, and she had no criticism to offer on what he had said as the observations were sound. It was, per haps, some thing to be remembered that in speaking of the educatien of a nation they should be able to distinguish as two subjects, the education of men and the education of women. If every male person in the country was well educated, still the nation would not be educated unless the woman shared an equal privilege, for the very reason that the woman's sphere was the home. She should be cultured and her powers developed to the utmost that the home may be the abode of harmony and become the chief elevating influence for the rising generation. Undoubtedly the foundation of the man's career was laid before he was seven years old, in his home. All the associations of home depended on the character of its chief inhabitant, the woman of the house. Between 1869 and 1879 women in England arose in their right and forced open the doors which formerly barred them from higher education. She deseribed how they gained a footing and how they founded for themselves a medical school in London and how they prevailed upon the Parliament to pass a bill. Thus the professional life in its various phases was opened to them. A nation, that is men and women, must work out their development. She told them frankly that she doubted if the women of this country would ever receive their due of education until their own spirit working within them roused them to strive for it themselves. It had been so elsewhere ; and so it might will be here in India. An English woman poet had well said :

"You misconceive the question like a man who sees a woman as the complement of his sex merely. You forget too much that every creature female as the male stands single in responsible act and thought as also in birth and death."

The freedom of high school girls was due to their strict discipline and training at home and early life in school, not by outward compulsion but by inculcation of inner principles of honour, of self-respect and consideration for others (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Benson for presiding at the lecture.

The Foreign trade of the United Provinces with Tibet and Nepal continues on the whole to be very satisfactory, though, in some branch, the fluctuations, which occur from year to year, were more than usually manifest during the twelve months that forms the subject of the latest Report.

A Correspondent, writing to a London financial paper, says it is very doubtful if rubber can be profitably grown in the British States of Rhodesia, the Transvaal and Natal. The preliminary expense is one objection. He adds that there is not a Company in the Malay States that has brought a rubber estate to the production stage for much, if anything, less than £20 per acre, while many have exceeded this figure. This figure would be fatal to profit-making in South Africa. Further, he estimates the cost of labour at three times as much as in the Malay States.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL MURRAY.

The Royal Scots.

A correspondent writes :—"The English mail of Saturday carried away Colonel Murray who leaves the Royal Scots on completion of his term of Command. For several weeks past his many friends have given farewell teas and dinners in his honour. On Saturday night the Regimental String band and Pipes were sent down from Deolali, that they might play during a farewell dinner at the Royal Scots Mess. 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' being items of the programme. The gallant Colonel's health was drunk in a quaich. On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock nearly the whole regiment collected outside their Colonel's bungalow ; the horse was unharnessed from the carriage and ridden off in triumph by a soldier who managed to scramble on to its back amidst much laughter, whilst upon Colonel Murray's arriving at his gate cheers were raised. Having put him in the gharry, the men dragged it along with ropes, first to the Mess, then the whole party went off to the Docks with pipes playing and cheers and merry laughter. A feature of the procession was a gharry containing the piper-major and three pipers with a drummer sitting on the hood, playing 'Colonel Murray's farewell to the Royal Scots' specially composed by the Pipe-Major. I am sure we, one and all, part with Colonel Murray with great regret. He was a keen and excellent soldier, a sincere friend and a sahib to his finger tips. Good-byes are nearly always unpleasant, but let us hope the Royal Scots' charming Colonel is not leaving the Army for good and all, but may perhaps return here as General."

AN EPISODE IN INDIAN JOURNALISM.

A correspondent writes :—Touching the interesting leader in Saturday's "Gazette" about Robert Knight's heroic fight with the Viceroy, &c., in the early seventies, I believe there is a slight error touching the old rates of subscription about the "aristocratic" journals of the day. He reduced the rate in connexion with his *first* press venture after disposing of the proprietorship of the "Times of India." He sold it in 1866, and under the terms of the agreement he could not start another pape for a period of two years. As soon as that period elapsed he started "The Star of India," I believe for Rs. 36 per annum, instead of Rs. 52—the rate for the aristocrats. The further reduction came later on. It was brilliantly conducted for two years. But the name was afterwards changed to the "Indian Statesman." Soon after this old Sir George Campbell ("The Muccadum of the Bores" as he was afterwards called when an M.P.) offered him the post of Assistant Secretary in the Department of Agriculture. It was while in Calcutta that he purchased the "Friend of India," which was ably conducted by Routledge, and amalgamated with the "Indian Statesman." The word "Indian" was dropped some time afterwards. The row, as you know, was about temporary suspension of exports of rice to foreign parts when famine was rife in the country. Lord Northbrook tenaciously adhered, to his Free Trade principles and Knight contended that Indian conditions were different.

N.-W. RAILWAY.

Communications Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, August 14,

Through communication was restored, yesterday, on the Multan Section of the North-Western Railway main line to Karachi, for day running only; also through communication between Khanewal and Makhdumpur Pahoram, on the Khanewal-Shorkot line.

Later.

The North-Western Railway is gradually getting back to normal conditions.

Night and day running of trains has been resumed between Montgomery and Multan and the mail trains are proceeding between Lahore and Karachi, though they are still subject to some delay, owing to speed restrictions, at the sites of the various breaches.

THEFT BY A GERMAN.

Arrested at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 15.

Acting on information received from the authorities in Siam, a German, named W. Gross Johann, was arrested by the Police, this morning, while working as an engineer in the firm of Messrs. Taretzky Bork and Co. He is wanted for theft and fraud.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	15	2	p.m.	14	31
Teheran ...	16	1	5 a. m.	0	25
Suez	16	2	25 p. m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (23-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi night (15-8-08).
Bhamo route to China night (15-8-08).

Professor C. E. Wragge delivered an interesting lecture, on Astronomy, at Simla, on the 14th instant, at which there was a large and appreciative gathering, which included the Countess of Minto and many officials.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

The natural interest which must attach to a trial between the picked fifteens of the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas, was hit upon as a good opportunity of profiting the Indo-British Institution, which is quite one of the most deserving of the local charitable organizations. The Harwood League authorities are always willing to lend a hand in a cause of this kind and readily allowed the use of the Cooperage ground and of the well-arranged stands and enclosure. A rupee a head was the fee charged and a goodly gathering turned out to see the game, although it is likely that the charity above-mentioned would have benefited still further, had the races in Poona not been responsible as a formidable counter-attraction.

It is curious that on this side of India,—as is to be inferred from their entire absence from the stands—the game, under either code, tickles the interest of the purely Indian section to so inappreciable an extent. The so-called effeminate Bengalee is yet so great an enthusiast that many are the successes and trophies which fall to the lot of their Soccer exponents. In Western India we have Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans meeting the best of the European teams at Cricket with equal chances of success, and only recently the Aga Khan Open Hockey Cup was annexed by a Parsi-Hindu combination. Why the more robust games do not appeal to them is something of a mystery, for it cannot be said that physique is so lacking with them as to make their successes at other games entirely dependent upon the suppleness and 'eye' which they undoubtedly possess and often cultivate to a very high pitch. Is this ascribable to want of support, encouragement and example from the leading members of these communities ?

To revert to Saturday's contest, it was in no sense a brilliant exhibition. The home team had throughout the better of the game, but then the visitors were badly handicapped in having to be content with three substitutes. The opening half was productive of a dropped-goal and one converted "try" to nil in favour of Bombay. The work which was of a scraggy order most of this period, improved in the second half, but Poona, mainly through poor fielding on the part of their backs failed to equalize. Bombay, on the other hand, continuing their success, scored two further tries. A strong drizzling rain fell during the afternoon, but although it ssemed to interfere with the cricket matches, did not affect the Cooperage ground as much as might have been expected. The sky was clear when the match started, but towards the close, dark and angry clouds accompanied by a furious wind threatened without however causing greater inconvenience than to drive the spectators to the protection of the stand roof.

As being the first match of the season, some comment upon individual form, should not be out of place. The Bombay Gymkhana forwards were in no sense the equals of their adversaries, and the latter throughout controlled the scrums. The strength of the home team undoubtedly lay with their halves, Ash and Blair, who played a grand game and scored two of the tries. The three-quarters, although good, might have been expected to do better and a tendency to cramp themselves together lost the chance of many a good pass. On the Poona side, Wilson, right-half, Bremner and Solano—inside three-quarters, were the pick.

The Peish was from the south side kicked off and play rested for a while in midfield. They then tried to break through, but Ward and Cole were in attendance. Then Bombay made a determined rush which Bremner stopped by tackling Ward in good time. Soon after a three-quarter move proved abortive, but from the scrum, Ward seizing an opportunity opened the account with a soft dropped-goal. Poona retaliated with a determined attack but Moir saved a dangerous situation by kicking into touch. The ball was now confined to the Poona '25,' and after a hard tussle, Blair got away with it and placing a try directly between the posts. Ward converted with ease. Poona again threatened, but their three-quarters were scarcely fast enough to be really dangerous.

Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana—1 dropped goal and 1 place-goal..... 9 points.
Poona Gymkhana ..... nil.

Crossing over, the Bombay ground was invested for a while, but the venue was almost immediately once more transferred to the opposite '25' and then Moir got over the line, but Ward failed to convert at an easy angle. They were again, in the visitors' quarters, and the backs saved time and again though on one occasion narrowly missing a score through Ash who succumbed to Graham, a few inches away from the line. The ball now found its way to the centre and clever passing by the home three-quarters met with applause. Then again did Bombay press hard and Ash claimed a further try which, perhaps through the waywardness of the gentle monsoon breeze Ward was unsuccessful in majorising.

Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana—1 dropped-goal, 1 place-goal and 2 tries—15 points.
Poona Gymkhana—Nil

TEAMS.

BOMBAY.

Back—Cole.
Three-quarters—Moir, Ward, Hearson, Baker.
Halves—Ash (Capt.), Blair.
Forwards—Hotson, Tresilian, Gilbert, Saxby, Cassells, Hardie, Jamison, Gillett.

POONA.

Back—Graham.
Three-quarters—Boswell, Solano, Bremner (Capt.), Welbourn.
Halves—Wilson, Weber.
Forwards—Wilson, Sutton, Pye, Sneyd, Wallace, Patterson, Read, Haines.
Referee—Capt. Turner, R. A.

The following is the result of the draw for the Rugby Tournament which commences on Saturday next (August 22nd) :—

1st Round.		Semi-Finals.	Final
Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.	Tues. 25th.	Thurs. 27th.	Sat. 29th.
West Ridings vs. Carbineers, Mhow.	Sat. 22nd.		
Casuals, Bombay vs. Somerset Light Infy.	Mon. 24th.	Wed. 26th.	
Royal Scots.	a bye.		

The Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute in London, which is conducting numerous investigations concerning the composition and utilisation of Indian products, has a valuable enquiry in progress in connection with Indian turpentine oil. The turpentine oil, from "Pinus longifolia," is believed, from experiments already made at the Institute, to possess characteristic properties, and the experts there are now conducting a complete chemical examination of the oil with a view to the identification of its constituents.

RACING.

Poona Fourth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 15.

After a spell of fine weather in Poona it was most unfortunate that the rain should begin to fall this morning, perhaps heavier than we have so far had it well up to one o'clock. In consequence the course was heavy, but not as much so as on the first two days' racing. The attendance again was big, but punters had far from a good time, and it is somewhat unusual for the season to open so propitiously for the bookmakers.

The jump race on this occasion was a great upset, Dormant scarcely having a supporter and the native lad who rode him showed surprisingly good judgment. Sand was put down at the jumps, but nevertheless there were two who came down, fortunately without damage being done.

Sir Jamal has run very consistently this season, and though he upset a well supported one in Darby, one cannot but feel glad at his eventual success in a gamely fought-out finish.

The big horse mile race was the one in which punters scored most, as Mother Goose ran more up to the form she shewed when she broke the record in Poona last year. A dangerous one, Coquette, was left at the post, and Mallingyook never had a look in with the favourite.

An outsider came home a very comfortable winner, in the mile race for Arabs, the 'double' winner, Sialkote, at last finding his level.

A surprise came up in the Arab welter, when Sabah won in his usual style, out in front all the way. Mumbra was decidedly unfortunate, as, being mixed up in the bunch, he had to come wide at the bend, and the exertion proved too much.

Koko fully atoned for his narrow defeat of Tuesday in the All Comers Pony Plate, when he had Virballa well beaten at the bend, and won anyhow after being confidently backed all round the ring.

We concluded the day's racing with the two divisions of the Novice Maiden Plate, in the first of which Mutlag was made a warm favourite, but extended on money coming for Muddaries. At one time it looked as though the favourite would win, then Good Chance, Silver Stream next and eventually Muddaries finding an opening, came through and won well held.

In the next Elector was the public choice, but failed absolutely, Sirur winning from pillar to post from Viceroy, who made a game bid at the finish.

Details :—

THE TALLY-HO PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles, over 6 flights.

Mr P B Avasia's Dormant, 9st 7lbs (carried 9st 8lbs) .....Native 1
Mr M Goculdass' Balayeuse, 10st 2lbs.....Bond 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Killeevan, 11st 7lbs, T Ferguson 3
Mr M Goculdass' Greenstone, 12st, Captain Meynell 4

Also ran.—Umutbee, 11st 6lbs; Daroji, 10st 10lbs; Lord Boyne, 10st 7lbs (fell); Golden Morn, 10st 5lbs ; Vocalist, 10st (fell) ; and Cairnsmore, 9st 10lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Lord Boyne, 3 to 1 Killeevan, 5 to 1 Balayeuse and Umutbee, 6 to 1 Vocalist, 8 to 1 Greenstone, and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Golden Morn and Dormant away first from a compact field, the latter soon got to the front. At the first jump Vocalist came down and Lord Boyne at the second after pecking at the first. Dormant made his lead one of six lengths after half a mile, followed by Golden Morn, Daroji, Killeevan and Umutbee. At the half mile Killeevan went up second, and Balayeuse drew level with and then passed Golden Morn. Rounding the bend Killeevan was on terms with the leader, but after the last jump Dormant went away again, hotly pursued by Balayeuse, and just got home by a neck half next and poor fourth. Time—2 mins. 37secs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and J. C. Galstaun's Sir Jamal, 8st 11b (carried 8st 2lbs).....Robinson 1
Mr L K Kapadia's Darby, 8st 7lbs.....J Taylor 2
Mr J M Mistry's Caravan, 7st 11b (carried 7st. 4lbs) .....A Hoyt 3
Mr S A Wahed's Yatim, 8st.....Mujeed 4

Also ran.—Scimitar, 9st 11lbs ; Hermit, 8st 12lbs; Engine, 8st 8lbs; Gafal, 7st 9lbs; and Rajput, 7st. 8lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Hermit and Darby, 5 to 1 Scimitar, 6 to 1 Sir Jamal and Gafal, 8 to 1 Caravan, and 10 to 1 the nest.

The Race.—Yatim jumped out and soon took a three-length lead from Darby and Garavan. At the bend Darby drew up, followed by Sir Jamal, Hermit and Cavaran. Derby looked all over a winner till Sir Jamal came in on the rails and won an exciting race by a head ; two lengths next. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

THE OLD STAND PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Mother Goose, 8st 2lbs, Hoyt 1
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallingyook, 7st 13lbs, Southall 2
Mr M Goculdass' Apology, 8st 6lbs.....Bond 3
Mr S A Wahed's Sir Galahad, 7st 13lbs...Ferguson 4

Also ran.—Oakton, 9st 11lbs; Hunting Horn, 9st 6lbs ; Black Wolf, 8st 7lbs; Keenadon, 8st 3lbs; Coquette, 8st 2lbs; and Sugar Apple, 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—Evens Mother Goose, and 8 to 1 against Mallingyook, Sugar Apple and Oakton.

The Race.—Coquette was left and Mother Goose led out to be passed by Oakton with Mallingyook and Sir Galahad behind. At the three furlong Mother Goose and Mallingyook passed the leader, and the former going on strong, had them all set despite a late run by Apology. Won by one and a half engths; one next. Time—1 min 55 secs.

THE LANOWLI PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

Mr Newton's Hadee, 7st 4lbs.....Yussuff 1
Mr G K's Bendigo, 8st 3lbs.....Taylor 2
Mr D Runchordass' Ashroff, 7st 12lbs.....Manley 3
Mr D Runchordass' Meerjan, 8st 2lbs (carried 8st 3lbs).....Northmore 4

Also ran.—Precious, 10st 3lbs; Alma, 9st 8lbs; Sialkote, 8st 9lbs; Vasco, 8st 6lbs; Moonib Pasha, 8st 4lbs; Dumra, 8st 3lbs; (carried 8st 5lbs);Gladiator, 8st 11b; Melbourne, 7st 10lbs; Remembrance, 7st 9lbs ; (carried 7st 13lbs); Antica, 7st 8lbs; Scarlet, 7st 6lbs; Brigand II, 7st 3lbs; Recruit, 7st 3lbs (carried 7st 6lbs); Young Salonic, 7st 2lbs; Young Soocab, 7st 2lbs (carried 7st 4lbs); Company, 6st 12lbs; and His Highness, 6st 7lbs.

Betting.—4 to 1 Precious and Moonib Pasha, 5 to 1 Sialkote, 6 to 1 Vasco, 7 to 1 Company and 8 to 1 Hadee and Dumra.

The Race.—Meerjan led out followed by Brigand, Hadee and Ashroff. In the half-mile Ashroff came into the lead followed by Hadee and Bendigo, but down the straight Hadee came out and won easily by two and a half lengths ; one and a half next. Time—2mins. 2 2-5 secs.

THE ARAB PONY WELTER—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A J DeSouza's Sabah, 10st 2lbs (carried 10st 9lbs) .....Killorn 1
Mr P H Burn's Mumbra, 10st 2lbs (carried 10st 9lbs) .....Southall 2
Mr J M Mistry's Jalmood, 9st 4lbs (carried 9st 11lbs) .....Taylor 3
Mr Denison's Minx, 10st 6lbs.....Mr Beaumont 4

Also ran.—Gendarme, 10st 9lbs; Express, 10st 8lbs; Ramah, 10st 8lbs ; Nonplus, 10st 5lbs; (carried 10st 9lbs); Betty, 10st; Voucher, 9st 13lbs; M V O, 9st 12lbs: Highborn, 9st 12lbs (carried 9st 13lbs); Calcutta, 9st 11lbs; Martyn, 9st 9lbs (carried 10st 2lbs); Rufus, 9st 4lbs (carried 9st 11lbs); Surfraz, 9st 3lbs (carried 9st 10lbs); Muzeade, 8st 12lbs (carried 9st 5lbs); Rogers, 8st 8lbs (carried 9st 11b) ; and Little Officer, 8st 2lbs (carried 8st 9lbs).

Betting.—6 to 4 on Mumbra, 4 to 1 against Betty and 6 to 1 Express, Minx and Sabah.

The Race.—Sabah led out from Highborn, Rufus and Minx. After having a bad run Mumbra came wide at the bend and failed to catch Sabah, who won by a length; one and a quarter next; Jalmood coming through late. Time—1min. 17 1-5 secs.

THE ALL-COMERS' PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's Koko, 7st 8lbs .....Manley 1
Mr Kelso's Encourage, 7st 5lbs.....Killorn 2
Mr G K's Virballa, 7st 13lbs.....Ferguson 3
Capt Meynell's Recovery, 8st 4lbs.....Robinson 4

Also ran.—Gun Metal, 10st; Mandeville, 8st 11lbs; and Tete-a-Tete, 7st 10lbs.

Betting.—Evens Koko, 4 to 1 against Virballa and 6 to 1 Encourage, Tete-a-Tete and Recovery.

The Race.—Koko and Virballa led out together, but on turning the bend Koko went away easily to win by three lenghts; one and a quarter next ; Encourage passing Virballa opposite the stand. Time—1min 24secs.

1ST NOVICE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr G K's Muddaries, 8st 6lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr Mujeed Jurji's Silver Stream, 7st 8lbs, Heeroo 2
Mr Rowland's Good Chance, 8st (carried 8st 2lbs), Northmore 3
Mr A M Ameer's Turkish Flag III, 7st 11lbs, Mujeed 4

Also ran.—Mutlag, 8st 6lbs; Farce, 8st 6lbs; Fallah, 8st 6lbs; Fritz, 8st 11b; Ezban, 8st 6lbs; White Oats, 8st 6lbs; Shamshad, 8st 3lbs; Holker, 8st 3lbs; Surrender, 8st 3lbs (carried 8st 5lbs); Shimal, 8st 3lbs; Woolwinder, 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 11lbs); and Orby, 6st 10lbs (carried 7st 3lbs).

Betting.—2 to 1 against Mutlag, 3 to 1 Muddaries, 5 to 1 Fallah and 6 to 1 Silver Stream and Orby.

The Race.—Mutlag led out from Good Chance and Woolwinder. At the bend Good Chance came up level and Silver Stream was passing them when Muddaries came through and won comfortably by a length; three-quarters next. Time—1min. 15secs.

2ND NOVICE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Newton's Sirur, 7st 5lbs .....Yussuf 1
Messrs A M Ameer and Newton's Viceroy, 7st 5lbs, Mujeed 2
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, 7st 8lbs, Hazza 3
Mr Goolam Hyder's Light, 7st 8lbs.....Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Lisbon, 8st 12lbs; Elector, 8st 9lbs; Fix, 8st; Ateyba, 8st; Dahus, 7st 11lbs ; Virtuous Bay, 7st 8lbs; and Murzook, 7st 5lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Elector, 4 to 1 Fix and Light and 8 to 1 Viceroy and Sirur.

The Race.—Sirur led out from Light and Hasty Jack. This remained till well down the straight, when Viceroy came through but could not catch the leader. Won by three-quarters ; half next. Time—1min. 15 4-5secs.

Second Entries.

The second entries closed on Tuesday, 11th August :—

FIRST-DAY—SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

H H THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

1st Entries 24.

Mr Beg's b a h Dhamas 6 years.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

1st Entries 36.

Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2

THE LILLIPUT.—Distance—1-2 mile.

1st Entries 18.

Mr Denison's ch a h Minx 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1-4

SECOND-DAY—WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Distance R C and distance over 7 flights.

1st Entries 6.

Mr Beaumont's ch ans m Belle Olaf 13 2 1-2.

THE CRITERION.—Distance—7 furlongs.

1st Entries 22.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b e m Familiar by Ortale Dhorode 3 years.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

1st Entries 33.

Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amoed 13 3 1-4 6 years.
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 13 3 3-4 4years.
Mr Beg's b ah Dhamas 6 years.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

1st Entries 20.

Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance—6 furlongs.

1st Entries 35.

Mr A W Essa's b a h Fairfield 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Special 13 2 3-4
Mr Yussuff Abdoola's g a h Gwalior 13 1 3-4
Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Colonel Beaver's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1-2
Mr Denison's ch a h Minx 13 2 3-4

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance about two miles over 9 flights.

1st Entries 12.

Mr M Goculdas br am Balayeuse

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

1st Entries 32.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b e m Familiar.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

1st Entries 34.

Mr Beg's b a h Dhamas

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

1st Entries 30.

Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2.
Messrs M Goculdas and J C Gaulstaun' b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

1st Entries 16.

Major G Moore's ch aus m Tete-a-Tete 14 1 1-2

FOURTH-DAY—WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PONY CHAMPION CHASE.

Distance About 1 mile 7 furlongs over Pony Steeple Chase Course.

1st Entries 4.

Mr Beaumont's ch aus m Belle Olaf 13 3 1-2.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 30.

Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus h The Master

FIFTH-DAY—SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—R C and distance.

1st Entries 37.

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sialkote
Mr Beg's b a h Dhamas

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

1st Entries 25.

Mr J B's br aus m Wakeful 14 1

THE LAWN PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 41.

Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2

THE LANOWLI PLATE—Distance—1 mile.

1st Entries 38.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Rashad
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Melbourne
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ghunziz
Mr Beg's b a h Dhamas

SIXTH-DAY—WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE—Distance—About 1 3-4 miles over 8 flights.

1st Entries 7.

Mr Beaumont's ch aus m Belle Olaf 13 3 1-2

THE ALL PONY PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs

1st Entries 15.

Major G Moore's ch aus m Tete-a-Tete 14 1-2

THE DESERT HANDICAP—Distance—1 mile

1st Entries 24.

Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP—Distance—6 furlongs.

1st Entries 31.

Colonel Beaver's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1-2
Mr Denison's ch a h Minx 13 2 3-4

SEVENTH-DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs.

1st Entries 31.

Messrs Wood and Badger's b g Squire Alfred

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Distance 1 1-4 miles

1st Entries 26.

Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus h The Master

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance—1 1-2 miles

1st Entries 29.

Mr Beg's b a h Dh

BY THE WAY.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

We cannot think the Automobile Association well advised in the prosecution of a police-constable for assaulting one of the association's scouts. The case was dismissed by the Guildford magistrates—an almost inevitable result. And the association, which ought to control the motorist in the interests of himself and of the pedestrian—interests which are really identical—will not have enhanced its popularity with the public. There is much to be said in dispraise of the police "traps," as there is much to be said against the absurdity of the speed limit itself; and it is reasonable enough that the police trap should be met by the system of scouting. But the scout must take his own chance with the law. When it comes to what seems, on the evidence, to have been a frivolous charge of assault against a policeman who wanted a scout's name and number, our sympaty is almost turned towards the setters of the trap.

PEACE ON EARTH.

Sir Edward Grey's speech on foreign policy fell opportunely on the day on which the King received the delegates to the International Peace Congress. The Foreign Secretary disclaimed on behalf of the country the intention to isolate Germany, and deprecated the attribution to us of any such intention. In making friends with France and Russia our aim has been an understanding with them, not a menace to any other Power. Very aptly Sir Edward mentioned the Triple Alliance, pointing out that we have never considered that as directed against ourselves. We have reason to claim that our alliances and agreemants shall not be considered as directed against nations outside them. The aim of King Edward and the wish of the country is peace among the nations. The methods adopted to bring about the happy consummation have not been those chiefly recognised by the advocates of peace whom we welcome to London. Let the nations maintain their strength and shake hands thereon. Such is the idea on which progress has been made. It has up to the present been more fruitful of good than peace conferences. At the same time the International Peace Congress is working for the same end, and must be considered—is considered—an ally of the King in his noblest endeavours.

"ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE."

Is all fair in love when love is made to serve the purpose of detection? We are not quite sure we like the new application of an old theory. The Countess von Wartensleben's pearl necklace, which is worth £10,000 and was stolen last February, has been recovered by the aid of Cupid, who must loathe himself (if there is any shame left in him) for lending himself to the deception. A woman who used to be maid to the Countess has been under suspicion, but no evidence could be found against her. As a last resource the case was entrusted to a private detective, who instructed one of his assistants to make love to the damsel. He did. Success was not immediate. Patience and persistence were necessary, together with any amount of diplomacy. At last, however, the jewels were revealed, and the maid was arrested by her false lover. No doubt detectives are obliged to do things which as men they would boggle at. It is not for outsiders to object, and we do not suppose the Countess von Wartensleben minds how her pearls were recovered so long as she gets them. But we must issue a protest on behalf of a noble memory. The acute detective is described as an ardent follower of the methods of Sherlock Holmes. This is too bad. Sherlock Holmes would have drawn the line at calling in Cupid as colleague.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND KABUL.

As the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world, England cannot afford to disregard or play fast and loose with the remarkable outburst of pro-British feeling at Constantinople. Amongst the sixty-two millions of Moslems in India British rule finds favour, thanks largely to the enormous political influence of the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the enlightened "modernist" who founded the Mohammedan college at Aligarh. But in Afghanistan we are by no means popular with those leaders and controllers of public opinion, the mullahs of Kabul, headed by the Amir's brother, Nasrullah Khan. It even seems as if there were some scheme brewing in the councils of that fanatical priesthood for a "jehad," a holy war on the white soldiers across the frontier. Caravans of camels laden with arms have been making their way from a Persian port on the Indian Ocean across the salt deserts to Afghanistan. Turkish officers are said to have arrived in the capital with the persumed purpose of organising the army. Consideration of certain episodes in the recent Mohmand campaign and the part played in it by Afghan soldiers will lead to the conviction that these preparations can have only one aim. It should, therefore, be the object of our representative at Constantinople to employ the present favourable moment for making representations which might lead to cold water being thrown by the Mohammedan authorities on the hot-heads at Kabul.

"MY GOOD NAME."

Among the personal notices in the "Times," we read an intimation that Lieutenant Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache has resolved to make a slight alteration in his name. In future he prefers to be known simply as Leo de Orellana Tollemache. That is indeed quite enough. We shall be surprised if the owner does not feel all the better and lighter for the renunciation of so much useless baggage. Plenty of people whose godfathers and godmothers were too generous on the day of baptism would be glad to follow his resolute example. We cannot help thinking, however, that it is a pity so many good names should be thrown away. Tompkins; whose recent knighthood has made him more dissatisfied than ever with his trifling Ebenezer John, would be glad of only a few of the treasures Lieutenant Tollemache has cheerfully relinquished. Why cannot such things be transferred like stocks or furniture or the coin of the realm? Somebody may quote against us "Who steals my purse steals trash, but he that filches from me my good name," etc. Shakespeare was right. But suppose there was no filching—suppose everything was honest and above board what then?

"THE SOUL OF WIT."

The American Consul at Tabriz, whose recent official report on the present disturbance there consists of one word, "Anarchy," has almost established a record in brief communications. As a matter of fact he ties with Napier's famous, if a little doubtful, "Peccavi" (I have Scinde), and Admiral Dewey's mythical Cantharides (the Spanish Fly). Of brevity in correspondence there are many notable examples. After Quin had quarrelled with Rich, the manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, he wrote in penitent mood, "I am at Bath.—Quin." "Stay there, and be hanged.—Rich," was the discouraging answer he received. Briefer still was the reply of a Miss Stoddard, of Northampton, to the Rev. Stephen Mix (the story is told by Mr. George Seton), who had asked her to be his wife. It ran thus: "Rev. Stephen Mix.—Yes.—Mary Stoddard."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW HATPINS MADE AT HOME.

The number of women who make their own hatpins nowadays is only excelled by the army of their sex who took up the guitar and mandolin in the 'nineties writes a lady correspondent from Paris. Hatpin making ranks next to crochet work as the modern craze in France, and very charming are the new designs which are carried to a triumphant issue. An original model which is very popular, and deserves mention, is represented by an enormous disc, quite two inches across, and covered in silk or satin, to mateh the colour of the toilette. With pins of this description, a pair of antennæ pins either in precious or semi-precious stones, or in tortoise-shell, are likewise frequently used to secure in place the trimming of the hats while many women, too, embroider their hatpins in all manner of quaint designs. With the pretty bergere flower-trimmed hats for summer parties, nothing looks better than a couple of huge hatpins in white, patterned with a Lowestoft design in tiny rosebuds, and ringed all round with minute pink ribbon roses about the size of a half-franc piece. There is, however, no end to the various schemes which have been brought to the fore of late and the interest of producing a better and more original design than her neighbour is providing one of the excitements of the French girl during her quiet life in country villa or chateau when she tires of le sport and the exertion it entails.

SILK UNDERSKIRTS IN PROCELAIN DESIGNS.

Procelain designs of various kinds seem equally popular in the realm of the underskirt, and the new patterns have all the charm of novelty and originality. The petticoat is still carried out in the very softest silk or crepe-de-Chine, moulded over the hips with a deep accordion-pleated flounce; but the pretty sprigged patterns, consisting of a plain white surface strewn with tiny flower heads, are high in favour, five or six rows of quilled satin ribbon alternating with little gauffered frills of Valenciennes being introduced at the hem. The Parisienne is, besides, not a little addicted to a rather, large check, and when the main colour of this agrees, as it nearly always does, with the colour of the gown worn the effect is excellent. A doubtful fit is no longer permitted where the sous-jupe is concerned, and those who purchase their petticoats readymade consider the trouble by no means too great of adding a few additional gores to give a perfectly unwrinkled set over the hips, so that it will in no wise impede the "collante" effect of the clinging gown. Probrobably our grandmothers would be both surprised and shocked at the large number of petticoats which are considered necessary nowadays by those women who have not abjured this article of attire altogether, and taken to the silk "maillot" instead, and whose number is, in fact, far larger than many people would have us believe. A dainty petticoat is still one of the most cherished articles of a woman's wardrobe, and even in cases where it is superseded, at the present moment the fashion for the "maillot" is not likely to be more than a fleeting one, and the sous-jupe is bound to return triumphantly to favour.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY'S TRIUMPH.

Dr. M. Allen Starr, LLD., Sc.D., Professor of Neurology, Columbia University, New York, has a very striking article in the July "Harper's Magazine" on "Recent Discoveries in Medicine." "Some of the recent discoveries in medical science are so wonderful in their inception and so far-reaching in their beneficial effects upon the community that they read like a romance," he says.

He then tells of one of Sir Victor Horsley's triumphs.

"Some years ago Sir William, Gull, one of the great English surgeons, described a peculiar affection appearing in women, the nature of which was quite obscure. It was characterised by a slowly-advancing puffiness and pallor of the face and of the skin everywhere; a dryness of the hair, which soon came out; a feeling of coldness and lassitude, and a mental deterioration, showing itself in a lack of interest, a disinclination to any effort, and an indifference and depression which became distressing as the disease advanced. Many victims gradually lost their minds, and had to be cared for like children at home or sent to lunatic asylums. The disease seemed to be more prevalent in Scotland and about London than elsewhere in Great Britain. . . . It was named Myxœdema. Unfortunately no remedy was known, and for a time the origin and nature of the disease was a complete puzzle.

"About this time, however, Sir Victor Horseley was at work in the Brown Institute of London making investigations upon the physiology of the glands. These organs—the tonsils, the gland in the neck which surrounds the Adam's apple, and others which lie deeper—had been a problem for many years to physiologists—for no one knew their use. Horsley determined to remove some of them from animals under chloroform, and then to take the best care of the animal afterward, and see whether it showed any evidence of the absence of the gland. He began his work upon the gland in the neck which is called the thyroid gland, and not obtaining any result from its removal in rabbits, cats, and dogs, he finally tried monkeys. They seemed to show a decided effect of the absence of the gland. Their skin became dry and the hair fell ont; the skin became puffy and swollen, and their mental activity declined so that they became stupid and inactive, and even had to be fed by hand, as they were indifferent to food. There was no sign of pain or suffering, but they gradually lost their minds.

A REMARKABLE CONCLUSION.

"Remembering Sir William Gull's description, and having seen cases of the disease described by him, Sir Victor Horsley recognised the result produced by the removal of the thyroid in his monkeys as identical with myxœdema. And it at once occurred to him that if the disease were really due to an absence or atrophy of the thyroid gland it might be possible to cure it by implanting animals' thyroids into man. This he tried, taking the thyroid of the sheep and placing it under the skin in several patients suffering from myxœdema. To his immense satisfaction these people showed immediate improvement. But this was only temporary, and as a constant succession of such operations was not feasible, some other method of supplying thyroid gland had to be devised.

"At first the juice of the thyroid was given by injection, then and extract of the gland was obtained and given by the mouth, and later a dried extract was prepared and given in tablets. In all cases recovery from myxœdema occurred and continued so long as the thyroid extract was taken. And to-day all over the world myxœdema is successfully treated by this remedy. Many persons who had been considered hopeless invalids have been removed from insane asylums, having regained their mental faculties, and the disease is no longer dreaded."

In his report on the Trade and Commerce of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana for the year 1907, the British Consul states that there has been a large increase in imports from India, principally of bags and bagging. The total value of imports from India to this Consular District was £427,382, which is £100,000 more than in 1906.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

TO MEASURE LIGHT.

The measurement of light, technically known as photometry, is admittedly imperfect. The usual methods consist in comparing the light to be measured with some standard lamp, the judgment being made by the eye. Apart from the fact that the standard itself is apt to vary, it is found that different observers may disagree as much as 10 per cent. in their estimation of the same light. To obviate these difficulties Mr. W. J. Hammer, electrical engineer, of New York, has invented what he calls a selenium photometer.

USE OF A RARE ELEMENT.

In this new light measurer we see illustrated the use of a rare element which for many years remained a mere scientific curiosity. Selenium from which the new instrument takes its name, was discovered by the famous chemist Berzelius in 1817. It occurs in a number of rare minerals, and is usually associated with some of the elements, sulphur, silver, lead, bismuth, antimony, or gold. Selenium is remarkable from the fact that it may occur in both the metallic and non-metallic forms. In the former it conducts electricity, in the latter it does not. And a remarkable property of metallic selenium discovered by Sale is that its electric conductivity is increased on exposure to light.

THE NEW PHOTOMETER.

It is this latter property of selenium which is utilised in the new photometer. The light to be tested is allowed to shine on a plate of selenium, and the increase in its electrical conductivity is measured. The arrangement adopted by Mr. Hammer is, briefly, as follows: a selenium cell is placed in an electric circuit so that a current passes through it. The light is allowed to shine on the selenium, and the consequent difference in the current, measured by a voltameter which is also included in the circuit.

RACIAL STRENGTH.

If, for the moment, we allow ourselves to use the word physical as though it meant muscular, as distinguished from nervous, then we may say that, as athletic records show, the physical variability of man is of remarkably small amplitude writes C.W.S. in the "Pall Mall." Year after year thousands of youths, all the world over, devote themselves to making the most of their natural turn of speed, or whatever it be. Year after your a whole host of these will run a hundred yards in anything between ten and eleven seconds; now and again there is a more or less doubtful case where the figure is alleged to be nine and four-fifth seconds; but no one ever appears who will run a hundred yards in six seconds or eight, or seven nine. If, so far as heart, diaphragm, and skeletal muscles were concerned, human variability were of any magnitude, why should no one appear, with such abundance of opportunity, to run a mile in four minutes, or jump seven feet high? This argument from athletics has always appeared to me to be a notable instance of the important proposition that, in matters of muscle man's variability is highly restricted. Of late years the argument has become much more forcible. Widely various races now join in athletic contests, and it might well be that, though the limits of variation were so strict in say, the so-called Anglo-Saxon race yet, all our standards might be upset by athletes of other nations: or their best might be conspicuously inferior. That it is not so was noted as one of the "lessons; of the Stadium" in a leading article here last week—the writer anticipating what I had meant to note now. No greater racial diversity is possible than between "Anglo Saxon," negro, and North American Indian. The latter, as really a Mongol, represents the third great division of the human species. Yet Englishman and negro are well and equally matched in one race and in the supreme test a full-blooded Indian arrives amongst white competitors, fairly matched again. This lesson of the Stadium is one of the first importance, and of very great scientific interest. We might well have expected otherwise: that, in order to make a race at all, the Mongol must give or receive twenty-five per cent. as compared with the white; or the negro similarly. It might be that an Englishman should as well expect to sprint against leopard as against a negro, or vice versa.

But we see that the physical type is amazingly fixed, alike in time or in space. Observe actual records within the limits of a race; or compare the most divers races; the result is the same. Nor should I like to prophesy the result of a contest between, say, Pheidippides, Dorando, and a Red Indian. We have no particular reason to suppose that, were Ancient Olympic Victors competing today, they would carry all before them, or be hopelessly outclassed. We may the rather argue by the first observation the present writer ever printed—that the arrangement of surface veins and muscles in the statuettes unearthed by Dr. Arthur Evans at Knossos is, in the smallest observable details, indistinguishable from that described by the anatomists of many thousand years later—whether Vesalius or Quain matters not.

Now man is quite immeasurably the most successful race on earth, and this restriction of his physical variability cannot be interpreted save on the wholly adequate ground that he is substantially independent of it. His physical type, whether absolutely good or bad or indifferent, is adequate; or, if large improvements therein are possible they are not of sufficient importance to establish themselves in the presence of other factors of selection and survival which outweigh them utterly. Not forgetting that the brain is physical, we may yet think of it in terms of that which it serves—"the psychical" and we may say that, while his physical variability is of little moment of no enduring moment, to man, and has very largely, lapsed yet his psychical variability is of incalculable amplitude, and of no less moment. To a Shakspeare or a Beethoven feats are easy and inevitable which, to all others, before or since, are impossible; as if one should win the sprint, hopping in five seconds or throw the discus over the horizon. Your best runner is unique only in so far as 15 2-5 sec. for a hurdle race is unique compared with 15 3-5sec.; but in the realm of the psychical we are all unique in some measure, whilst every generation produces "sports" who are without predecessor, peer, or prospect of successor. If we are to use fairly precise terms, we must say that the day of muscular variability is past; and that the present and the future are to nervous variability. As to the limits of this, every-day experience assures us that they are indefinable: the reader is unique, and so am I. (Obvious comments, such as "Thank goodness!" are irrelevant.) Should we challange the anatomist to show cause why such infinite amplitude of variation is possible, he may reply that, to state no other consideration—and there are scores—the permutations and combinations of, say, three to twenty thousand millions of nervecells—exist in the grey matter of the 'human' cerebrum—are not to be calculated at a moment's notice.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

TIME ..... Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. „ 26 to 31
STRIKING..... „ 65 to 300

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11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY

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PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

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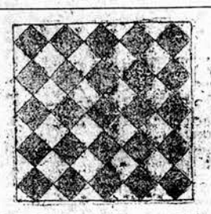
Fac-Simile of the package.

"APENTA" R.G.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



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Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Triple Aperients and Laxitive Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Sulphonal Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

Obtainable by chemists.

HEARN & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55 Pentonville Road, London.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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FOOD
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents *for Madras.*—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
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Really wholesome Confectionery is Luxury

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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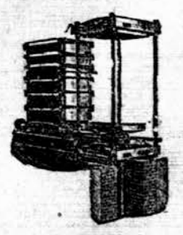

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 9/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	5/16	
3¼ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 5/16	1/16	
* Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		5/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		5/16
Do. in New York ...	51 1/4	3/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin	20·40	1/4	
Do. do. New York	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	1 7/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/8 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay... ... ... £ 220,000
Gold to Bombay... ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Quiet and easy.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	... 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... 5,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·92 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :–

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·28	5·08	5·01	4·96	4·92
—01	unchgd.	unchgd.	+01	unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·92	4·93	4·94	4·95	
unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. do. last year	1,500
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—10·40 + 10	Advanced on favourable cables and to bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Oct...9·17 + 11	
Do. do. Dec...9·01 + 11	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·14 + 05
Do do Dec. 9·14+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

Cotton Stock in London	... 15,110
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	24,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	5,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	24,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 181,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 116,000 ,,
Week's Exports to Japan	... Nil

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3 1/16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 1/16d. Sellers.
Months—August-September.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—3 1/16d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 1/16d.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 1/2—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 49 7/8 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.

Linseed :–
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship 47/ August-Sept—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Sugar :–
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12/10 1/2
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :–
Para Rubber 3/11½—sellers.

Metals :–

Copper Braziers	£ 74 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.
1904 Bars Silver	34,38,766		
1 Box Sovs ...	43,050	London ...	Mercantile Bank.
80 Bars Silver.	1,48,012		
1 Box Sovs ...	91,995	London ...	Chartered Bank.
730 Bars Silver	5,95,633		
37 Bars Silver.	1,48,471	London ...	National Bank.
364 Bars Silver.	6,60,120	London ...	Yokohama Bank.
1 Box Sovs ...	52,305	London ...	Hongkong Bank.
402 Bars Silver.	7,37,003		
448 Bars Silver.	8,19,775	London ...	International Bank.
144 Bars Silver.	1,47,067	London ...	Bank of Bombay.
405 Bars Silver.	7,40,709	London ...	Comptoir National.
1 Bundle Rs..	500	Pasni ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
3 Bundles Rs.	5,771	Muscat...	
1 Bundle Rs...	600	Koweit ...	M. S. Faraj.
2 Bundles Rs.	4,000	Bahrein ...	M. Hemraj.
3 Cases Sovs..	6,502	Jeddah ...	M.O. Chandabhoy.
Gold Coins	4,045		
Rupees.....	2,287		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–
Bank of England...3½ per cent, from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, ,, 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 22rd ,,
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :–
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–
The Market is unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T. 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months sight credits. A few bills have been placed for the mail at our quotation and some T. T. contracts have been settled at 1s. 3 7-8d. for near delivery. There are no buyers at worse than that rate. Far Eastern quotations are inclined to be weak.

We quote :–

T.T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	154 5/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :–
The Market opened steady to-day at 95 13-16 ready and 95 3-4 for the settlement. A moderate business has been done and at the close there are buyers at the opening quotations. Calcutta market is steady at 95 13-16 for ready.

We quote :–

Cash	Rs.	95-13
1st Settlement	,,	95-12

Bullion :–
On Friday Bar Silver in London fell 3-8 to 23 11-16 for ready and delivery forward in two months and New York was 3-4 down at 51 1-4. The local Market has been weak partly owing to large arrivals and to fairly heavy shipments en route. Ready bars are quoted at 60 3-8 ex duty with little doing. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :–

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–
The market is steadier for New Crop, but there is still little doing, and exporters show more disposition to sell than to buy.
The Rooms at Colaba were closed this afternoon, it being Saturday, and only a small business was done in ready cotton by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	240	1 March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	234 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	216	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	201	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	201	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	195	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	194	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	185	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	174/5	,,

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	3,000 bales.
Total Imports	12,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :–

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·28	5·08	5·01	4·95
unchanged			—01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·92	4·91	4·92	4·93	4·94
—01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0
Forward... ... ... Rs. 8 13 6 Sept. R. D.
,, ... ,, 7 12 0 May ,,
Tone.—Quiet with little doing.
Rapeseed :—
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May. ... Rs. 7 9 0 R. D
,, ,, Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 12 0 B. T.
,, Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 13 6 ,,
Tone—Dull.
Poppyseed :–
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.
Castorseed :–
Some business was done to-day.
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 5 0
Tone.—Firm.
Cottonseed :–
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 5 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Wheat :–
White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 4 0
New ,, April-May ... ,, 5 1 0 R. D.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,420
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :–

Century...	377 1/2
David	380
Empress	308
Kohinoor	750
Manockji Petit	3,167 1/2
Jamshed Manfy Coy., Ltd. ...	180

Presses :–

New Mofussil	650
Volkart's United	1,035

Miscellaneous :–

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	320
Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	335
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,090
Marcks & Co.	130
Kemp & Co	205 X. D.

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Pattl...	114½
Tanti-Valley	420
Bombay E. S. & Tram Coy., Ld. Pref.	161 C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Coy. Pref.	276 1/4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,394 bales.
Wheat	6,841 cwts.
Linseed	688 ,,
Rapeseed	183 ,,
Gingellyseed	76 ,,
Poppyseed	198 ,,
Groundnuts	209 ,,
Castorseed	2,227 ,,
Rice	6,716 ,,
Myrabolams	624 ,,
Cottonseed	2,603 ,,
Mowrasee	2,936 ,,
Gram	1,451 ,,
Jowar	117 ,,
Maize	34 ,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 7-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes ...	...		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-2		1-4
3¼ do. Govt. Securities...	83 3-8	1-16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5-8		1-16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5-8		1-16
Do. in New York ...	51 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	...		
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40 1-2	1-2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May 08.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 9-16		1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver—dull.
Bar Gold 77·10 1-8 per oz.
The sum of £1,000,000 part of amount previously earmarked for Indian Currency Reserve has been released.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	2,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	
Imports	12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·96+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :–

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·27	5·07	5·00	4·93	4·91
—01	—01	—01	—03	—02
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·90	4·91	4·93	4·93	
—02	—02	—01	—02	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	2,900 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. to Continent	Nil.
Spot Cotton—10·30—10.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·24+07	Advanced on limited offerings and firm New Orleans Market.
Do. Dec. 9·08+05	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10—unchgd	
Futures—Month of Oct.	9·20+06
Do. do. Dec.	9·12+08
Closing Tone of Spot:—Quiet.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	...1,370,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	169,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight	...Not received.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	19,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	...
,, Sold for Exportation	...
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	35,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	4,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	20,000 ,,
,, Stock	421,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales	1,000 ,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...
,, Sold for Exportation	...
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	300 ,,
,, Actual Exports	1,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	...
,, Stocks	16,000 ,,
Afloat Americans	30,000 ,,
,, Indian	4,000 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :–
Para Rubber 3s. 11½d.—Done.

SEEDS.

LINSEED :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47½—August-Sept.—H A and D sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,135
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers* 95
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	... 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July...	... 105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	... 1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	... 1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers c.d.*... 530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares...	*Seller* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)...	*Buyers* 38
Coral	... 170
Jamalamudugu Press	... 400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	... 2,900
Madura	... 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 104
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tirupur Press	... 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Buyers* 50
Burma Investment's	... 14
Burmah Oil Coy.	...82s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	... 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Sellers* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	... 950
Ditto ditto (1909)	... 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	... 9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 15s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	... 20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers* 90
Indian Cycleand Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers* 97
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	...nom£1
Madras Electric Tramways ...	£97
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	...£6
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	103
Mysore Chromium	nom
New Mysore Manganese	...14s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	... 85
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...	... £100
Rangoon Oil	... 70
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ...	... 130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 105
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	... £100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid)	... 50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	£ 9½
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	... 50
Vizianagram Mining	... 20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...15s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 3d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 9s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 2s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 2s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 3s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 38s.9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...93s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 6d.
Mysore West. (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid) ...	... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...12s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...18s. 6d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s. 6d.
Shimoga Goldfield...	*Sellers* Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,420
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	580	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 14 ,,	63½ / 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	$25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd10400
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,350
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	336½ / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 340
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c.18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c.10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	492½
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c.25 / Nil.	37 / 30
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / D. 30 / P.150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 12 / dis. 4½
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c.20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	650
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	370
Central India	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Millis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 950
David	250	250	20	360
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Inde-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor	500	500	25	740
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,395
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,167
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix	100	100	5	92½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,480
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,185
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	xd 114½
Tanti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 103

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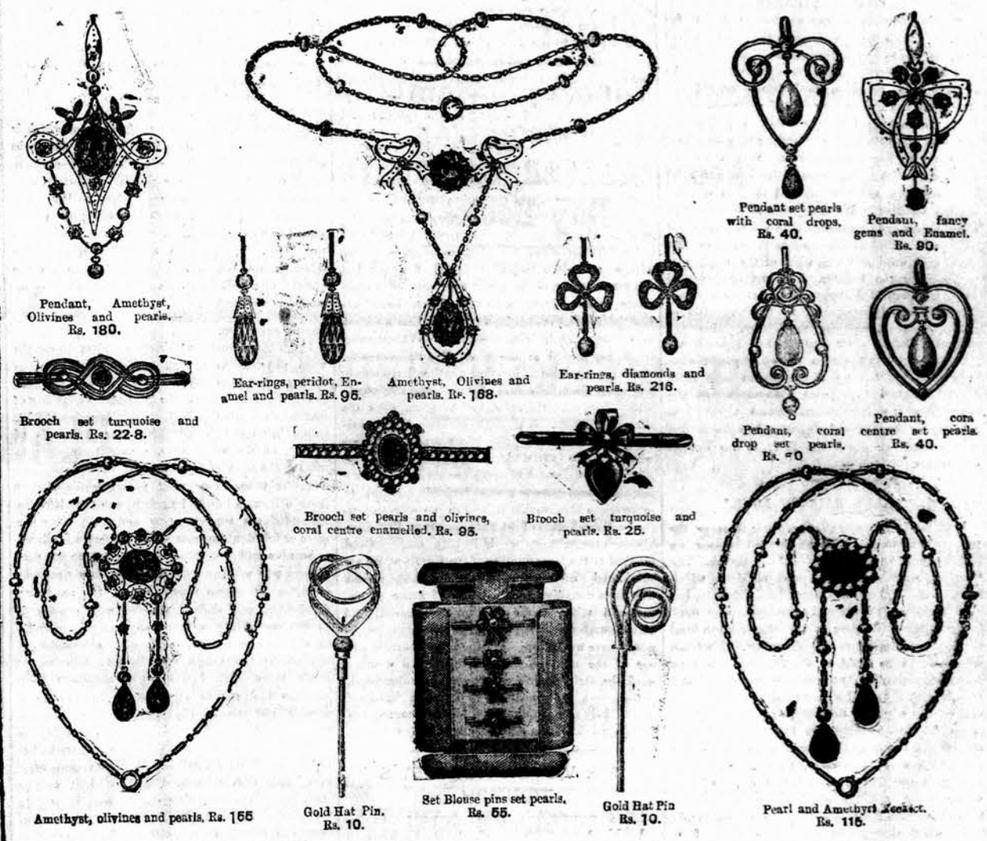

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Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
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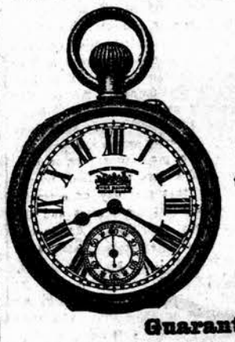

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